The M'Kean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, Editor and Publisher. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOL. XII. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1875. NO. 17.

McKean Miner.

Published Every Thursday.

H. F. BARBOUR,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS---$1.50 Per Year, in Advance.

Fifty cents will be added on all subscriptions when payment is delayed over three months.

ADVERTISING TERMS

Legal, Official and Transient Advertising, per square---three times or less $1.00; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

Local Notices 10 cents per line for one insertion 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Obituary Notices over five lines, 10 cents per line.

Professional Cards, five Lines or less, per year, $5 00.

Rates for display advertisements on application.

JOB PRINTING.

We have a large and complete assortment of Plain and Fancy Type and excellent Presses and are prepared to do

HAND BILLS,
LAW CASES,
BOOKS
CIRCULARS,
CARDS,

And, in fact, all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing, neatly, cheaply and promptly

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

BYRON D. HAMLIN & SON,

Law & Land Office.

AGENCY OF THE

Keating Lands

Situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.

SMETHPORT, PA.

BACKUS & MILLIKEN,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

SMETHPORT, PA.,

Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to their care.

OFFICE---Up-stairs in Stockwell Block, on Main Street.

W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. BACKUS.

P. FORD,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

Will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession.

Office---Ford Building,
Church Street, SMETHPORT, PA.

R. H. ROSE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

SMETHPORT, PA.,

Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.

OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE.

S. W. SMITH,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELOR,

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

P. R. COTTER,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

All business intrusted to his care will receive immediate attention. Particular attention to collections.

PHYSICIANS.

S. D. FREEMAN,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.,

Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.

H. L. McCOY,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.,

Will attend to all calls in his profession.

D. V. CROSSMIRE,

Resident Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co.,

15 Fraley Street, KANE, PA.

Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

Miscellaneous.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also appointed one to buy lands. He will give information on generally, in any business of this Estate, in McK an County. His office is in the Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.

ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustee.

Wellsboro Dec. 24, 1873.

New Cabinet Shop

The undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop to the store above the old stand, opposite the Bradley house of Mrs. Wetherbee, he is prepared to sell Chairs of most every description, and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all kinds of

Furniture, Picture Frames, &c.

WM. SPECHT

Smethport, Feb. 4, 1875.

Mother.

When she could her hair at night,
About the time for lying down,
She came and knelt. I was so small
There in my bed, her curls did fall
All over me, light gold and brown.

I fell asleep amid her prayers.
Her fair young face (far off it seems),
Her golden voice, her kisses sweet,
The pacing of her busy feet,
Passed with me into charming dreams.

And when I woke at merry morn,
Through her gold hair I saw the sun
Flame strong, shine glad, and gladly
The great good world. Oh, never can I
Forget her words---"My darling one!"

Ah! checkered years since then have crept
Past her and me, and we have known
Some sorrow and much tempered joy.
For lo! manhood stands her boy,
And her gold hair snow-white is blown.

The world has changed by slow degrees,
And as old days recede, alas!
So much of trouble have the new,
Those rays far forgotten shine through
And times as through a darkened glass.

But just this morning when I woke
How lovingly my lips were kissed!
How simple and clear the sunlight shone
On mother's bed, like gold-dust sown
Athwart the clouds of silver mist!

THE GREAT BAZAAR.

They were going to have a bazaar in town. There was a good deal of distress among the poor, for the panic came, and hard times came, and the manufacturers failed, and those who did not reduced their working force, and a great many operatives were out of employ, and were wanting help. Economy and retrenchment were the order of the day. The ladies, some of them, did their own sewing. Some did with but one servant, some did without any. They kept their daughters out of school to retrench school expenses, and the academy dismissed one teacher, a young lady with an invalid mother. The ladies who kept house managed very closely indeed, and deserved much credit. Mrs. Millyun concluded not to buy the ten-dollar silk she longed for, and took one for four. Even more, she got a friend to smuggle it from Europe, and it cost even less.

Everybody said, "What a good example of economy Mrs. Millyun sets us! There it is not at all necessary, only it makes it easier for us who are obliged to do it."

But Mrs. Jones, the dressmaker, missed the patronage of Mrs. Millyun, and thought that her work, which had always been good enough before, was good enough now. But there was no use to employ so many hands if she were not going to have the best custom, and all of it too. So two of her sewing girls were paid off weeks before the usual dull season; and even then it was not easy, with her sick husband and lame little boy, to bring her profits up to the expense point, let alone saving anything.

Then Judge Rochester set an example of economy. His barn needed repairs; but, although material was low and labor plenty, it was no time to have extra expenses; so he let it go. So poor Driftale's little boy had no overcoat, and staid out of school. It soon became obvious that something would have to be done for the poor to keep the wolf from their doors, and "the bazaar" was the talk of everybody. The tender glow of benevolence pervaded society. Judge Rochester gave fifty dollars, with a warm feeling round his heart that did him credit. Mrs. Millyun gave a hundred toward paying expenses of getting it up; and so on through society.

The young ladies worked early and late over fancy work and the pretty costumes in which they were to appear at the bazaar. The wisest economy was practiced. Everybody did everything herself that could be done by unprofessional hands; and when necessity called in skilled labor, it was always expected that a handsome deduction should be made, as it was a "charity." Sometimes the employees grumbled, but dared not to offend rich patrons; and so they did it, even though grudgingly.

"What a blessed thing it is," said Mrs. George Allen, her fine eyes suffused with moisture, "that we are getting on so well with the bazaar! Everybody seems so willing. Thus Mrs. Johnson finds time to help us, even with her seven children; and Mrs. Trilobite has lent us her grandmother's brocade for our 'Marie Antoinette'; and Mrs. Millyun has given so much to bear our expenses. We shall not be obliged to hire anything done scarcely!"

"Humph!" said Miss Mary Bryant, who was Mrs. George Allen's single sister, and had five thousand a year of her own, and no questions asked. "Who makes the coffee this year?" she asked.

"Oh, we are going to do that ourselves. Mrs. O'Lay asked us two dollars a night, and we are going to save that, and Mrs. Brown said she would do it."

"I'll see to the coffee," remarked Miss Mary Bryant, dryly.

"What! you make coffee! What did you say about cooking yesterday!"

"Not at all. I'm going to pay Mrs. O'Lay two dollars a night for coffee and frying oysters. Her husband is out of work, and she has six children. For the four nights of the bazaar it will be quite a lift, and she will come 'in at the death' and help clear up."

"Well, of course, if you pay out of your own pocket, it is nobody's business, but the relief society won't pay any bills."

"Generally speaking, I pay my own," said Miss Bryant. "What are the girls going to make this afternoon when they come here?"

"Dress dolls. There's a great deal made on dolls if you understand it. If you dress them cheaply and showily, and sew on the clothes, you more than quadruple the cost in the profit. Don't you see?"

"I understand. I was mortified to such dolls in my childhood. Flimsy tarlatan and spangles, and to cut a stitch was to sacrifice a whole wardrobe. And the doll had on nothing to speak of during the rest of her natural existence. Do these young ladies propose to immolate the juveniles also on the altar of economy?"

"What a queer girl you are! I don't know what you mean! Of course they want to make all they can for the bazaar. But here come the first of them, while we are talking, and here is Mrs. Johnson's man with the dolls in a clothes-basket!"

In truth, it was a pretty, a kindly sight to see the girls gathered together in Mrs. Allen's pretty rooms. Girls are so pretty in themselves that it don't matter what they do; they are always the most of all things to look at. But today they meant business. There were bright, experienced ones who cut, and industrious ones who sewed, and ignorant ones who botched, and idle ones who shirked, and busybodies who inspected but did not work, as always in such affairs.

Miss Bryant came in while they were the busiest, with her walking dress on, and the brightest of smiles on her face.

"Well, girls, how many have I got to dress?"

"Just as many as you please. There's a hundred here, and each of us can dress one nicely this afternoon," said one pretty girl.

"That's only twenty. Well, I'll dress fifty."

"Fifty dolls! Oh, Miss Bryant, you are too good!" And a buzz of approbation ran through the circle.

"No, I'm not. Fifty dolls isn't much to dress for one's bleeding country. Select fifty of the prettiest and largest. Put them into the basket, and I'll call for them in an hour or so." And Miss Bryant walked off.

The carriage was at the door, and Miss Bryant drove away in it. She drove a long way up Washington street, and got out at a droll little shop, kept by an old lady in her front parlor---a funny little old lady in a full-bordered cap.

It would have done your heart good to have seen Miss Bryant tumble over the droll little piles of goods that had lain on the shelves so long, some of them, that they were quite shelf-worn. But there were remnants of silks of bright colors, of bobbinet lace, illusions, edgings; summer silks in little checks, and small remnants of lining silks; bright merinos and wool delaines, balls of narrow ribbons; odds and ends of all sorts and kinds. The shelves looked quite bare when Miss Bryant paid the bill, and the face of the little old lady grew lovely to behold.

"How comes on the winter, Mrs. Hazard?" asked Miss Bryant.

"Pretty bad, pretty bad. You see, I'd rented my upper room to Nelly Moore and her mother. And now she's out of work, owing to Mrs. Jones dismissing her extra help on account of hard times, and I expect they'll have to move, and then what I'll do to pay the rent puzzles me."

"I'll just step up there," said Miss Bryant, just as if that was not what she intended to do.

"So, Nelly," said Miss Bryant, "you are not going to be as busy as formerly for a while. I'm ever so glad, for it helps me out of an embarrassment. I've got fifty dolls to dress for the bazaar. Of course I'm not so silly as to do it myself. Here's the material to dress them. Can you do it?"

"In two weeks---yes, if mother will help on the plain things. It's all handwork mostly, and takes time."

"Well, they are of all sizes; some of them very handsome; some small and easy to dress. Now they must be honestly dressed, at least all the larger ones, with the clothes to come off and put on, just as little girls love them best; and if you cannot do it all, tell me. Let Catharine Waters do up the clothes that need it---she is out of work too---and tell her to send me the bill."

"Well, it's hard enough on her," said Nelly; "but Mrs. Rochester says that they cannot afford a laundress this winter, and keep their cook too."

"Humph!" said Miss Bryant. "I'll bring you around the dolls before dark."

When Miss Bryant came back she felt for a moment as if she had missed her way, and got into a bee-hive, there was such a busy hum.

"I'm sure I try to be economical," said one young lady, a teacher of music. "I save a dollar a week washing handkerchiefs and collars, and that's what I'm going to give to the bazaar. I feel as if I had earned it almost."

And the bazaar is to help the poor?" said Miss Bryant, with that odd smile of hers.

"Of course."

"What kind of a woman is your washerwoman?"

"Oh, she's a very respectable woman, I assure you."

"Likely to come on the relief society this winter?"

"Certainly not, if she can help it. But she may for all that."

"Now, my dear girl," said Miss Bryant, with her dazzling smile, "don't you think that dollar a week that you save, at, I am sure, some inconvenience to yourself, and, I am equally certain, some annoyance to your landlady, would help the relief society more by keeping your washerwoman beyond the need of its help, by giving her honest pay for the only part of her work on which she makes any real profit, than to put it into the coup-house fund to help you don't know who, or how needy or deserving they really are? Don't you see that you take honest bread to give to possible impostors?"

"But, Miss Bryant, don't you approve of the bazaar? Don't you think the soup-house a good thing?"

"Yes, the settlers think so, feeling sure that their families will be helped while they fight their employers. The frontier towns think so when they have foreign invasions of needy adventurers. One who has depended on the soup-house will depend again; and you do much to encourage vice and idleness. No, girls! Have your bazaar. Enjoy yourselves, make yourselves pretty, and have your good time. God bless you all! But while you are doing it don't discharge the music-teacher and teach the little sisters if you can afford to pay her, for she has a mother to support, or somebody else; nor do unsuitable work and make yourself ill, when the fee for one doctor's visit will be a godsend to some poor woman glad of the job. If you are rich enough to be generous, you can be honest, and help others to be. If you economize, try to do it all yourself; don't crowd another's place. Don't try to teach, and take the place of a poorer girl who could do it just as well, or better, who lives on it, while you only buy ribbons with the money."

"But the example"---

"Fudge! as Burchell says. People who are needy don't want your example; they want your place. Your room in the army of teachers is far better than your company. Now there is a large class of people born and bred to better days who will grow very cold and feel very hungry and never tell anybody, who will always be decent and pinched and patient, and I hold it is the business of good Christians to help these, and help them with honest pay for honest work, and with such timely help, delicately offered, as will confirm them in their own self-respect."

This was quite a speech for Miss Bryant. But the result was seen; for although not nearly so many persons "donated" work or articles, or were asked to do so, so much was paid out for such offices that there were not so very many poor folks to help that winter.

And the young folks had a glorious good time, and will talk of it for years to come.

A Massachusetts Farm.

I visited three or four of the most celebrated farms in Massachusetts, says *Walks and Talks in Agriculture*. It is very different farming from ours. I saw no straw stacks and no sheep. Hay and milk are the chief products on the farms I visited. Corn fodder on one farm is mixed extensively, and on another cats are grown and cut soon after the grain is formed and made into hay. The land was seeded down with this crop, and I never saw a better catch. It seemed to be quite common, too, to fallow a field and then seed it down with timothy and clover in the autumn without any other crop. This is a pet recommendation of my own, and I was glad to hear that it worked admirably.

I would give a good deal for one of these Massachusetts barns---that is, if I had money enough, I would give, say from one-third to one-half what they cost. I could use them to great advantage. One barn, built by the former owner of the farm, at a cost probably little less than what he afterwards sold the farm for, was about 120 feet long and 40 feet wide---the barn-floor running through the center, the long way of the barn. There was an L to this main barn, about 80 feet long and perhaps 36 feet wide. It was occupied by two rows of cows, facing a wide passage in the center, and there were several loose boxes for calves and for cows about to calve. The arrangements were excellent. "This is magnificent," said I, "but what is the use of this wide passage between the cows. It seems a great waste of room." "That is horrible heresy here," replied my friend. But he gave me no satisfactory reason. Underneath the whole of this large barn is a splendid cellar. It is dry, warm, well lighted, and well ventilated. If I had such a cellar, I think I could find ample room in it, with open yards attached, for a flock of two hundred long-wool sheep, fifty or more head of cattle, one hundred or more pigs, a stable for all my horses, and a cellar capable of holding 10,000 bushels of roots. All this room is sacrificed, at any rate to a great extent, apparently for no other reason but to secure a manure cellar. The advantage of this system of handling manure must be very great, to pay for such a large and costly receptacle. One-fifth of the room would be sufficient to hold all the manure for six months, and the labor of putting the manure into a barrow and wheeling it to one end of the building and dumping it into the cellar, would not be much more than opening and shutting so many trap-doors behind the animals.

Cuba's sugar crop is weighty---1,600,000,000 pounds. Enough to sweeten bout a fourth part of this sour world.

Looking After the Germans.

During the stay of the United States steamer Swatara at the Australian ports an article appeared in the Melbourne *Age*, which was copied into the *Mercury*, and ran as follows:

On the 14th of October a party of German astronomers and scientific men sailed from Melbourne in the French bark Alexandrina for the Auckland Islands, where they were to observe the transit of Venus. It was expected that the vessel would have returned to one of the New Zealand ports nearly a month since, but at the date of latest advices from the colony she had not done so, and some anxiety is felt in reference to the safety and welfare of the party. On ascertaining this fact Captain Chandler, of the Swatara, with that kindly consideration that has marked the conduct of that gentleman and his brother officers since the arrival of their vessel here, called at this office, and, an intercolonial mail being expected next day, begged that he might be informed if any intelligence was brought by it of the Alexandrina. Having learned that no New Zealand papers were received by that mail, and that the Melbourne and Sydney papers made no mention of the missing vessel and party, Captain Chandler telegraphed to Mr. Adamson, United States Consul General, Melbourne, as follows: "Has the German Consul any fears regarding the safety of the bark Alexandrina, which conveyed the German party for the observation of the transit of Venus to the Auckland Islands?" To this Captain Chandler received an answer, stating that the German Consul had great fears for the safety of the German party. Immediately on receiving this information Captain Chandler resolved on altering his present arrangements, under which he would have remained here for some time yet. Every effort is being made, and Captain Chandler expects to proceed direct to Wellington, whence he will proceed to the Chatham Islands, picking up the American party stationed there in passing. The Swatara will then proceed for a similar purpose to the Bluff, and from thence to Dunedin, where, if there is no word of the Alexandrina, he will steam to the Auckland Islands, after which Captain Chandler will return to Hobart Town. The simple mention of the fact that the captain of the Swatara has thus so promptly taken action for the relief of the German party will be accepted with a feeling of universal satisfaction. It is in the highest degree creditable to the individual and to the nation to which he belongs, and is but in keeping with all that is known of him and his officers since their arrival in Hobart Town; and we trust their conduct will be made mention of, not only in these colonies, but in England and throughout Europe, as well as in the United States.

Winter the Colts Well.

It is a fact well known that farmers colts are poorly wintered as a general rule. There are exceptions, of course. We would have better horses if the colts were bettered wintered.

The form and character of the colt is formed in the first three or four years of its life. Its character may be good or bad; it depends almost wholly upon the handling to which it has been subject. Its form or build depends, in a great manner, on the way it has been fed. There are more colts injured by poor feeding in the winter than in the summer, for the reason that there is more pasture in the summer than fodder in the winter.

A colt's build may be spoiled the first, second or third winter by poor feeding, and no amount of feeding afterward will restore its original build. When it has arrived at a working age, it is not only ugly and ill-shaped, but its value is also below par.

We import stallions at many thousands of dollars apiece, for the improvement of our stock, which is money almost spent in vain, and will continue to be spent, until we, as a class, winter our colts better. Colts should be housed through the cold, rainy days of the fall, and when it is pleasant they should run out. In winter they should have a liberal allowance of hay. They should also have a few oats. Oats are better than corn, for they make bone.

Croup Mixture.

In cases of croup the first thing to do is to get hot water ready, and place the feet of the child in it as soon as possible, and give a dose of any emetic to cause vomiting. A good emetic is made by taking equal parts of tincture of lobelia and blood root; or take anything which will cause the child to vomit freely, such as mustard water made weak and warm, or salt and water, or even goose grease and chamber lye mixed in equal proportion. Then lay cloths wrung out of hot water upon the chest and throat, changing sufficient to keep them hot. The bowels should be kept free.

PARROT DRILL.---This characteristic illustration of the parrot drill of public schools is given by a writer in the *Penn Monthly*: It is said that a gentleman who fell in with one of our school boys offered him a quarter if he would tell him the names of the capitals in Europe. It was done, and quickly. "Now," said the gentleman, "I will give you another quarter if you will tell me whether they are animals or vegetables." "Animals," was the ready and confident answer.

Typhoid Pneumonia.

The frequency of deaths by typhoid pneumonia and kindred diseases is a solemn warning to all persons in delicate health to guard against the vicissitudes of our changing climate. Clear and warm in the morning, cloudy and cold in the evening, pleasant to-day, to-morrow rain or snow, we can scarcely reckon upon two successive days of equal temperature, and a chilling humidity is the prevailing tendency. A common and fruitful source of colds, pneumonia and other derangements of the lungs is almost entirely overlooked. Most houses are heated by coal fires. There always escapes more or less gas from these fires into the atmosphere of the rooms. This gas, combined with the air exhaled from the lungs of the persons in the rooms, however unconsciously it may be breathed, is certain to vitiate the blood and produce debility, especially of the lungs and mucous membranes. Persons going from such atmosphere, thus debilitated, into the cold and chilling air out of doors are almost certain to experience some sort of congestion. If the feet are permitted to become damp and cold, the danger is still greater.

The diseases produced thereby are generally colds, catarrh, derangements of the liver and kidneys, and these grow into pneumonia, rheumatism or typhoid fever.

It is difficult to avoid such exposure, but sometimes little timely precautions will ward off disease, such as keeping a vessel of water upon the stove, which absorbs the poisonous gases in the room, watery vapor having a strong affinity for the carbonic acid gas, which is the poisonous element, eating healthful, nutritious and easily digested food, and wearing warm clothing---always clean---and in amount regulated by the changes of the temperature, from indoor to out, and from warm, sunny days to damp, chilly nights, or to storms. Every person, however circumstanced, may exercise these precautions to a greater or less extent, and thus avoid many of the diseases prevalent during our winter seasons.

The severity of whooping cough and scarletina diseases, now prevailing among children, is aggravated by these same causes, and might be mitigated by the same kind of precaution, and the lives of many of the little ones thus saved. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Comparative Cost of Living in Europe and the United States.

One dollar will buy twenty pounds of flour in Boston, says the last Massachusetts labor report, one or two pounds more in several European seaports, but the same or a considerably less in a majority of the places compared. In Boston one dollar will buy 5.56 pounds of fresh beef, roasting piece. In no place in England will it buy so much by a pound or more, and in Europe still less, Copenhagen being the only place given where it will buy more. Butter in Europe averages a pound more to the dollar than here, cheese less by more than that except in a few spots. As for potatoes, they are cheaper here than in England, and dearer than in Ireland or Germany. Seven or eight pounds of pork for a dollar are sold here, and not much more than half as much can be obtained for that sum in England or Europe, and nowhere as much. In rice, milk and eggs they have the advantage of us. Tea costs less here than in England, but more than on the continent. With coffee it is about the same, though the difference is little. In sugar, the British are a little better off, the continentals a good deal worse. Coal is cheaper here than in Germany, and dearer than in England. Merrimac or common prints are cheaper here than in England or Europe. Boots are about the same here as there. There are but two or three places in England or the continent where brown sheetings are cheaper than here, while in brown shirtings the foreigners are better off. Rent for four-roomed tenements is from two to four times cheaper in Great Britain and on the continent than in Boston; in Austria fifteen times cheaper. Board also is from one and a half to twice as cheap in Europe and Great Britain as in Boston.

Cure for a Cold.

A hot lemonade is one of the best remedies in the world for a cold. It acts promptly and effectively, and has no unpleasant after effects. One lemon properly squeezed, cut in slices, put with sugar, and cover with a half pint of boiling water. Drink just before going to bed, and do not expose yourself on the following day. This remedy will ward off an attack of the chills and fever if used promptly.

THE DARK.---At Hamburg, the longest day has seventeen hours, and the shortest seven; at Stockholm, eighteen and a half hours, and five and a half; at St. Petersburgh, nineteen, and five; at Finland, twenty-one and a half, and two and a half. At Wandesbec, in Norway, the day lasts from the 31st of May to the 2d of July, the sun not getting below the horizon for the whole time, but skimming along very closely to it in the north. At Spitsbergen the longest day lasts three months and a half.

A San Francisco hotel has a brass band of twenty pieces regularly employed. It makes such excellent music that the boarders are satisfied with poor dinners.

THE STORY OF A LIFE.

From Opulence to Poverty---A Touching Story.

She died on Thursday night, says a city paper, and on Friday afternoon she was carried from the fourth story back of a cheap tenement house in a stained pine coffin. It must have been a relief to die, for after death there is at least no hunger; and so it would have been but for the two children who leaned on her as on a reed that breaks beneath the weight. Naturally she was anxious for them, and it is not strange that, while she lay in her muslin shroud, the four strangers besides the clergyman who attended her funeral remarked a lingering careworn expression, as though the last sleep, which is said to smooth out all wrinkles, had been powerless to efface her solicitude. It was hard to leave those little ones to the uncertain charity of a fickle world, but doubtless the sisters who supplied the slender wants of the invalid will see to it that they have some roof to cover them and clothing to keep them from the pinching cold.

The story goes that she has seen better days. She could hardly have seen worse. Only ten years ago she was the mistress of a freestone front, admired for her grace and beauty and courted for her wealth. Her husband was a successful dealer in stocks. When the war broke out he had little or nothing. When Lee gave his sword to the victor he counted his wealth by millions, and was generous to a fault. But who can tell what changes may occur in the mercantile life of New York in the course of a few years? We are like a huge caldron of water kept at the bubbling, boiling point all the time. The hurrying drops which are at the bottom to-day rise to the top to-morrow, while those which to-day fondly dream that they are permanently secure at the top suddenly begin to sink, and do not rest until they touch the bottom. So this man's hundreds of thousands faded away into mere thousands, and his thousands, as though saturated with the demoniac spirit of ill luck, became paltry hundreds, which melted like snowflakes when they fall on the river. He could not endure the shock, and his end was chronicled in an obscure corner of the daily paper, under the heading "painful suicide."

The mother was horror-struck as she folded her babes to her bosom and stared the world in the face. The old acquaintances? They were as though they had never been. They fluttered past her on the December sidewalk with their silks and furs, but they neither knew her nor cared to remember her. She had dropped from "the set," and that was enough. She sewed with bleeding fingers and a broken heart, and somehow the tears unbidden fell on her pale cheeks as she thought of the past and sighed at the frailty of human friendship. She could just pay the rent of two dingy rooms on the fourth story back in a dark and unwholesome alley by working fourteen hours a day. But, unfortunately, poor people have nervous systems, and fourteen hours' work, with insufficient food and broken rest, brought her to the edge of the grave. Just then the friendly knock of charity was heard, the few wants of the broken-hearted were supplied, and, with a last, long, agonised look---a look and a prayer in one---she was lifted out of her rags and out of the pestilence of that dark alley into heaven. What a change!

This is but a single illustration of the vicissitudes and the sadness which are occurring every day, and which are inevitably connected with the life of a great city.

A little thoughtful attention, how happy it makes the old! They have outlived most of the friends of their early youth. How lonely their hours! Often their partners in life have long filled silent graves; often their children they have followed to the tomb. They stand solitary, bending on their staff, waiting till the same call shall reach them. How often they must think of absent, lamented faces; of the love which cherished them, and the tears of sympathy which fell with theirs, now all gone. Why should not the young cling around and comfort them, cheering their gloom with songs and happy smiles.

An extraordinary attempt at wholesale poisoning was recently made at Calstock, in the west of England, where there is a large manufactory of arsenic. The one hundred and fifty people employed by the establishment all get their water from one tank, and somebody put a pailful of arsenic into it, one night. The next morning sixty persons were poisoned, and it was only by the immediate use of remedies that their lives were saved.

KEEP COOL.---The importance of keeping cool was strikingly exemplified in the Tennessee Legislature. During the balloting for United States Senator one of the delegates, named Smallwood, a supporter of General Bate, became so excited that he was prostrated with palpitation of the heart before his name was called to vote, and had to be carried to the ante-room. Had Smallwood's vote been cast Bate would have been elected, as he only fell one vote short of the required number on this ballot.

Somebody who has heard of a proposition to "fetch adjutant florikin" coal for women, says that he sees no necessity for it, as he never had any objection to riding in the same car with a woman.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, FEB. 25, 1875.

The "Cold Wave."

The township and municipal elections, which took place last Tuesday in this State have proven, in those localities where there has been any political contest, a "cold wave" to the jubilant Democracy, and the prominent politicians of that persuasion are correspondingly disheartened. They felt sure of the cities of Lancaster, Reading and Harrisburg, and were confident of carrying Philadelphia. The result in all these cities and the general tenor of the result throughout the State is very different from their expectations. Even the city of Reading, which was considered sure for three hundred Democratic majority, goes the same figure the other way.

As to Philadelphia, the disappointment is deep and distressing. They fondly built their hopes upon a triumph here. The reaction of last year must go on, they concluded, and must necessarily bring a change in Philadelphia in its train. Then the Reform movement was sure to lead off a great many Republicans, and the least that could possibly happen would give them twelve of the twenty-four aldermen. But instead of that comes a disastrous defeat. The Reformers polled 12,000 votes; but the Republican majority remains at 12,000, and while not a single Reformer is elected to any office, the Reform vote does not appear to have elected a single Democrat! There has been a sad mistake in the calculations somehow.

There is also much cause for satisfaction over the returns from the two cities of Pittsburgh and Allegany. The Republicans of the State were mortified beyond measure, at the Democrats carrying Allegheny county, last year, and are correspondingly gratified to find Pittsburgh and Allegheny returning to their old love. The campaign of 1875 was practically opened at the polls on Tuesday, the 16th, and the Republicans of Pennsylvania enter upon it with all their old confidence renewed, and strengthened by the evidence given in these municipal contests that the party has once more regained its hold upon the public heart.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, in speaking of the effect upon the Democratic members of the Legislature, says: "It must have been the "cold wave" that did it. That is a variation upon the tidal wave. The latter comes up; the former comes down; and it must have come down with a horribly chilling effect upon the Democratic members, if one can judge from their glum looks and woe-begone appearance to-day.

How would it have been, one is strongly tempted to imagine, if the result had been the other way? The poor Republicans, half crushed out by last year's reverse, would have felt like giving up the ghost altogether. They certainly would have felt very miserable over it, and they showed their appreciation of the situation by kindly abstaining from offering any resolutions upon the subject, to-day, that would have made their opponents feel very bad. It is hardly probable that their opponents would have been so considerate, under similar circumstances.

The central organ of the Democracy, the Harrisburg *Patriot*, evidently fears the nomination of Hon. Butler B. Strang, for State Treasurer, otherwise it would not charge that he has been selected by the "Treasury ring," when that paper well knows that a gentlemen belonging to a western county has been chosen by that interest as their candidate for the position. Speaking of Mr. Strang's prospects for the nomination, the Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Telegraph*, states that he is very strongly backed both in the north and west, and in all likelihood will receive the support of Philadelphia. Pittsburg Evening *Telegraph*.

Judge Gordon, of the Supreme Court, has decided that owners of property are responsible for the injuries pedestrians may receive on icy sidewalks.

Both the Republican and Democratic committees are called to meet at Harrisburg on the 4th of March, to fix the time for holding the State Conventions.

From Harrisburg.

Mr. Barbour:—I was much pleased to learn, through the published report of the proceedings of the musical Convention recently held at Bradford, that it proved a success. It was the intention of the singers of Smethport, or at least a portion of them to attend the convention, and the writer of this went home early in the week with that understanding in view. The weather, however, continued so intensely cold and boisterous that it was deemed inexpedient to attempt an attendance from our place. I make this statement for the purpose of assuring our friends in Bradford that we are not insensible to the efforts they are making to improve the musical talent of the county, we would be glad to have the next convention held in Smethport.

This is a gala day throughout the county. In this city flags are flying in every direction, a salute of a hundred guns is being fired on Capitol Hill and the military, headed by bands of music are parading the streets. Why is it? Because it is the anniversary of the birth of one of the greatest and best of Americans, the man who has been affectionately styled the "Father of his country." And yet with all the admiration and devotion with which the American citizen is wont to look upon the lamented Washington no man was more infamously traduced and villified than he while he lived. The men who were conspicuous in their opposition to the cause of the patriots of the Revolution, exhibited the same spirit of hatred for the man who led the armies of our forefathers to a successful issue, as is exhibited to-day towards President Grant by the men who were in the habit of reporting,—during the late war, when the boys in blue met with a reverse. The following extract from an editorial in a leading Boston newspaper, which appeared the day Washington ceased to be President of the United States, reads very much like the editorials of the New York *World* and *Tribune* of these days, in their tirade of abuse of President Grant:

"The man who is the source of all the misfortune of the country is this day reduced to a level with his fellow citizens, and is no longer possessed of a power to multiply evils upon the United States. Every heart in unison with the freedom and happiness of the people ought to beat high with exultation that this day ceases to give currency to political iniquity and to legal corruption. It is a subject of the greatest astonishment that a single individual should have carried his designs against the public liberty so far as to have put in jeopardy its very existence; such, however, are the facts; and, with these facts staring us in the face, this day ought to be a jubilee in the United States."

A very interesting debate was had in the Senate on Thursday of last week upon a bill entitled "An act to permit defendants to testify in criminal cases." The bill is supported and opposed about equally by the legal fraternity. The bill may pass the Senate but can hardly pass both houses at this session.

A bill has passed the Senate which prohibits the killing of deer excepting in the months of September, October and November. It has been reported favorably upon in the House, and will probably pass that body. There seems to be a disposition, lately, to prevent the wholesale destruction of deer that has been going on for years past.

"An act fixing the compensation of township officers" will pass the Senate this week. It fixes the pay of township supervisors, auditors, and assessors at two dollars per day, for each day of actual service rendered. This bill ought to become a law and will if a reasonable amount of industry is shown on the part of the House.

An act to provide for watering-troughs for watering horses and cattle along the public highways of the Commonwealth has passed the Senate. It provides that under the sanction and supervision of the supervisors of roads or commissioners of highways of the respective township of this Commonwealth, any person or persons who may erect and maintain in good repair a public watering-trough of not less than four feet in length, twelve inches in width, and nine inches in depth, in the clear, of either, stone or iron, and have pure clear water continually running into the same by pipes or otherwise, or the water supplied by a hand-pump upon the side of the public highway erected of sufficient height and of easy access, suitable for watering horses and cattle and approved by the supervisors of such township, shall be entitled to receive from the road fund thereof the sum of three dollars per annum on the payment of his or her respective road tax.

"An act for the prevention of horses, cattle, sheep or swine running at large in the various townships of this Commonwealth," will also pass the Senate, probably this week. The following are its provisions, and it will be seen that it cannot take effect in any township until a majority of the voters desire it. It provides that no horses, cattle, sheep or swine shall be suffered to run at large upon the public roads or highways in the various townships of the Commonwealth under penalty of two dollars for each offence.

Sec. 2 It shall be the duty of the constable within the various townships of the Commonwealth respectively, and they are hereby empowered and directed, without any special warrant or other authority than this act, to seize and secure every animal of horse, cattle, sheep or swine kind that may be found running at large as aforesaid, and the same to sell at public sale in the manner as is provided by law for selling strays, giving the owner if he can be found at least five days' notice previous to such sale. If the said owner shall pay to the said constable the said penalty of two dollars, and also pay the expenses of keeping the said animal or animals, then it shall be the duty of the said constable to deliver said animal or animals to the owner or owners thereof, but if he shall make sale as aforesaid he shall pay the overplus after deducting the said penalty and expenses to the owner or owners thereof. And the constable making such seizure shall be allowed for the same to retain one-half the penalty, and it shall be his duty to pay the other half to the school treasurer of the township where such seizure was made for the use of the schools of said township.

Sec. 3 That if any constable shall neglect or refuse to seize and secure any animal as aforesaid running at large after being notified by any person to seize or secure the same, such constable shall pay a fine of five dollars for the use of the schools of the township where the said constable resides for every such neglect or refusal.

Sec. 4 The penalties imposed by this act shall be prosecuted and recoverable before a justice of the peace in the name of the school district of the said respective townships, *Provided*, That the provisions of this act shall not be enforced until approved by a majority of the lawful voters of the same at any annual spring election to be held for the election of township officers, That in each of said townships on said day the election officers shall receive ballots on this subject for or against its approval.

A session has been fixed in the House on Wednesday evening of this week for the consideration of the bill to repeal the Local Option Law.—The bill will undoubtedly be passed the first reading that evening, but when it will finally get through the House, it is very difficult to determine. I do not see now it is possible for the bill to reach the Senate, inside of ten days or two weeks, as the opponents of the measure will fight it at every step. As the Legislature adjourns finally three weeks from Thursday the prospect of a repeal for this session is not very flattering.

The "tidal wave" upon which the Democrats rode to success at the fall elections seems to be receding, of late, and unless the "signs of the times" are greatly at fault, the party which justifies the Ku Klux and White League "banditti" in their efforts to inaugurate another rebellion, will continue to lose ground until it sinks into utter oblivion. No party can gain control of this Government which embraces in its ranks men like Gen. Forrest, of Tennessee, particularly when such characters are made leading spirits in its organization. In a recent speech this creature announced his belief "that there would be another war, and his policy would be to raise the black flag, with the scull and cross bones on it, and not leave a Republican, white or black, alive in the State." When such men assume to take control of a party organization, is it strange that the patriotic people of the country speak in thunder tones through the ballot box in denouncintion of that party? Why should not the great, loyal city of Philadelphia elect a Republican ticket by from twelve to fifteen thousand majority, as she did at the recent election? Why should not the cities of Lancaster, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and Erie elect the Republican municipal tickets by unprecedented majorities, as most of them did? In the third representative district of Philadelphia, which usually gives a Democratic majority of not less than 1200 the Democratic candidate was elected by a plurality of *four* votes, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Fagan. In Armstrong county, Mr. Bell, a Republican was elected to fill a vacancy in the House by over 900 majority, where 400 is more than an average Republican majority. Again I ask, are not such results the natural fruits of an attempt on the part of the Democratic party to restore rebels to power?

Yours, L. B.

Harrisburg, Feby 22d, 1875.

AT

A. B ARMSTRONG & CO'S

LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY.

NO. 1, UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, PENNA.,

Can be found the best and most complete assortment of drugs and Medicines, and all other articles usually kept in a first class drugstore.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS, & DYE STUFFS,

Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils,

SOAPS, SPONGES, BRUSHES, COMBS

And toilet articles of every variety. We also keep a large and well Selected assortment of American and French candies, Stationery, Envelopes, &c. Also

SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES & LIQUORS, &c. &

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

For Sale.

Five HORSES, 3 mules, (broken to mine work), a quantity of harness, 62 coal cars, Pittsburgh pattern, 1 set Harness, 4 ton Elm Scales, Wagons, Pob sleds, 1 set Drilling Tools, tested, complete, with extra points, Railroad tools, 2 Climax Mowers, and 1 Combined Reaper and Mower, Cultivators, Harrows, Plows, &c, &c Also a quantity of mined coal and a large quantity of 1¼ x ⅛ in. strap iron.

Apply to

L. W. Crawford,
Lafayette, McKean Co. Pa.
12-17 tf

Consumption Cured.

To the Editor of the McKean Miner:

Esteemed Friend

Will you please inform your readers that I have a positive

Cure for Consumption

and all disorders of the Throat an l Lungs, and that by it use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give

$1,000 00

for a case it will not benefit. Indeed, so strong is my faith, I will send a SAMPLE FREE, to any sufferer addressing me.

Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from these diseases, and oblige,

Faithfully Yours,
Dr. T. F. Burt,
12-17-4m 69 Williams St., New York.

Winter Arrangement.

Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway.

On and after Feb 11, 1875, trains will run on the B N Y & Phila R y as follows.—

Leaving Buffalo.

7.40 a. m. MAIL — daily except Sundays—stopping at the Free Railway Junction 10 45, Olean 10 45, Westons 11 05, Portville 11 10, State Line 11 18, Eldred 11.31, Lambees 11.55, Sartwell 11 44, Tortle Point 11 18, Port Allegany 12-01, Emporium 1 P. M.

stages connect with this train at Portville for Ceres, at Larrabees for Smethport, at Port Allegany for Coudersport.

8.30 a. m. MIXED TRAIN TO OLEAN—daily except Sundays—reaches Free Railway Junction at 4 P. M.

3.00 p. m. —WASHINGTON EXPRESS —(daily)stopping at Olean 5.55, at Portville 7 03, State Line 7 14, Eldred 7 27, Larrabee 7.51, Sartwell 7.51, Port Allegany 7 56, Emporium, 8-30.

Trains Leave Emporium.

4.00 a. m —BUFFALO EXPRESS (daily) stopping at Port Allegany 5 05 Larrabees 5-25, Olean 6 20, Buffalo 9-15.

6.00 a. m. —Local Passenger and Freight—(daily except Sundays) stopping at Port Allegany 8.10, Larrabee 9.40, Olean 11-45, Buffalo 6-30 p m.

2.00 p. m. — MAIL — daily except Sundays) stopping at Port Allegany 2.03, Larrabees 3.21, Olean 4.20, Buffalo 7.20.

☞ No trains run on Sunday.

H. C. FISK, General Manager.
H. L. LYMAN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
J. D. VROMANS, Supt.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, NOV. 16th, 1874, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE	leaves	Phila	12 55 p. m
"	"	Renovo	11-40 p. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Phila	11.55 p. m
"	"	Renovo	11.10 a. m
"	"	Emporium	1.10 p. m
"	"	St. Marys	2.05 p. m
"	"	arr. at Erie	8.05 p.m

EASTWARD.

FAST LINE	leaves	Renovo	10 20 p. m
"	"	arr. at Phila.	8.05 a. m
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Erie	11.20 a. m
"	"	St. Marys	5.10 p.m
"	"	Emporium	6.05 p. m
"	"	Renovo	8 25 p. m
"	"	arr. at Philadelphia	6 50 a. m

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L S & M S R W, and at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W.

Mail West connects with east and west trains on L S & M S R W, and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

Hotel for Sale.

THE BENNETT HOUSE,

In SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean County, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or Address the proprietor.

Wm. Hamblin,
Smethport, April 2, 1874.

—$20—

WILL BUY A

First Mortgage Premium Bond

OF THE

N. Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used for a

Perpetual World's Fair.

A permanent house, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention, a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high (150 feet in height), surmounted by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 22 acres. It will be constructed of Iron, Brick and Glass, and made fire-proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building, and for the purpose of making them popular, the directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of $150,000 each; this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan.

Every bondholder must receive at least $21 00, but he may receive

$100,000!

Or $35,000, or $10,000, or $3,000, &c. &c.

3d Premium Drawing Mar. 1, '75
4th Series Drawing April 5, '75.

Capital Premium, $100,000.

These Drawings take place every THREE MONTHS and eventually EVERY BOND will participate in them

Address, for Bonds and full information

Morgenthau, Bruno & Co.
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
23 Park Row, N. Y.
POST OFFICE DRAWER 20.

Remit by Draft on N. Y. City Banks, Registered Letter, or P. O. Money Order.

Postponements impossible under this plan.

Applications for Agencies Received.

FITS CURED FREE!!

Any person suffering from the above disease is requested to address Dr. Price, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by Express

FREE.

The only cost being the Express charges, which owing to my large business, are small.
Dr. Price has made the treatment of

Fits or Epilepsy

a study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy.

Do not fail to send to him for a trial bottle; it cost nothing, and he

Will Cure You,

no matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.
Circulars and testimonials sent with

Free Trial Bottle.

Be particular to give your Express, as well as your Post Office direction, and
Address,
Dr. Chas. T. Price,
12-17-6ly 67 William Street, New York.

West Street Hotel.

Nos. 41, 42, 43 & 44 West Street.

NEW YORK.

A TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

ROOMS 50 and 75 cents per Day. CHARGES very MODERATE. The best meat and vegetables in the market. BEST BEDS in the city. P. T. BARNITT, Proprietor.
12—12—6 mos

Sartwell House,

Port Allegany, Pa.

S. C. Sartwell, *Proprietor.*

THE above house has been recently rebuilt refurnished, and refitted in the latest style for the convenience of guests.

R. O. Smith & Co's

EXCELSIOR!

FALL OF 1874.

Our purchases for this Fall are large and exceedingly choice in character; we have received large invoices of staple and fancy goods, and many job lots that will be sold at job prices. Both

Domestic & Foreign

goods are much lower in price than they have been since the war Our large and varied stock of

Dress Goods

cannot be equalled. Without enumerating, it includes all the market furnishes. Our

Stock of Shawls

includes many novelties; gloves and hosiery for men, women and children, kid, dog skin, lile, silk, &c. An immense stock of

Bugle and Beaded Fringes,

Passamentains necklaces, &c., for trimming dresses, sacques, &c. Beaded beltings and gimps. A large stock of

Hamburg Edgings,

and insertions; a full line of white goods, including Marseilles quilts, piques, figured, plain and satin striped, linens, damasks, napkins, towels, handkerchiefs, &c.

Great Bargains

in job lots of Sardinia grey cloths, cassimeres, vestings, waterproofs, Kentucky jeans, flannels for children; an attractive assortment of notions and umbrellas. We are agents for Johnson's fine

Shoes for Ladies

and for ymmons' hand made shoes for gents. The fall styles of hats and caps for gents and boys. A beautiful line of carpets, tapestry and ingrain.

Wall and Window

paper, oil shades, Nottingham lace and damask curtains.

All the above

Bought for Cash,

and will be sold for the same at satisfactory prices.

Come soon or send your orders.

R. O. Smith & Co.

Olean, Sept. 24, 1874.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, FEB. 25, 1875.

Local and Miscellaneous.

There are four seasons—as for us, give us Spring.

Judge Wilson presides on the bench this week

We are indebted to Supt. Curtis for a copy of the School Report for 1874.

There is a good prospect for a break up and high water.

Abominations to all good and true men—newspaper borrowers.

Penn, Bradford produces annually nearly $10,000,000 worth of lumber.

The Corry Grange has given $3,000 for the relief of the Kansas sufferers.

Andy Johnson has made forty speeches since his election to the Senate.

We were pleased to see Prof. Train on the street Tuesday morning.

It cost $900 over in Elk county to convey six prisoners to the penitentiary last year.

Observe an addition to the advertisement of A. B. Armstrong & Co., and read the advertisement twice.

When Crow came into Court last term he was shaky and in good health. This term he is thin and wan.

Dickinson, of the Wellsville REPORTER, went to Washington the other day, and lost his carpet bag. It is lost nothing more, he did well.

The Potter JOURNAL speaks of an old settler, Nelson Clark, who "was a boy for two months." A rather brief season of boyhood, we should say.

We are told that another oil well has been struck near Bradford. The oil poured forth in large quantities for a time, and another paying well is certain.

We can now send a despatch to both ends of the earth, the lines of the McKean & Buffalo Railroad having been brought from the depot to the Post-office.

The temperance people of this State are to hold a convention at Harrisburg, on the 28th inst. To what good end? The more noise these fellows make the worse it seems to be for the good cause they claim to advocate.

The Independent man of Coudersport is on the "rugged edge" to learn what the valor battle game is. Our modesty forbids our narrating the particulars in print. Come over, neighbor and we'll tell you all about it. Suffice it to say, "it's naughty, but it's nice."

The ladies of Farmers Valley will give a sociable party and meat supper at Mrs. Frank Wheelock's, on Wednesday evening, March 3, 1875. Supper, 50 cents each.—The money to be used toward paying the debt on the church organ.

The case of Haynes, now in jail at Coudersport under sentence of death for the murder of Graves, came before the Board of Pardons, at Harrisburg, yesterday. The INTELLIGENCER says that petitions have been started by a large number of citizens of Potter county praying that the sentence of death be commuted to imprisonment for life.

MORE TROUBLE.—It is now reported that the directors of the Rochester, Nunda and Pennsylvania Railway, are to make the junction with the Erie at Swain's, in this county, instead of Rose Crossing as at first proposed. The citizens of Nunda are in high dudgeon over the proposed change.—Allegany Co. REPORTER.

Mr J. T. Reilly, of the firm of McCoy & Reilly, has returned from attending a course of Medical Lectures in New York city, and will hereafter be found at their popular drugstore ever ready to give careful attention to the wants of customers.

A correspondent of the Cattaraugus REPUBLICAN gave publicity to a false report that Mr. Ransom Larrabee turned a tramp from his hotel because he had no money, and that next morning the man was found frozen to death. The correspondent has since corrected the statement. No one knowing Mr. Larrabee would have credited the story in the first place.

While Messrs. A. I. Wilcox, J. R. Chadwick and H. Hamlin were crossing the hill on their way to Bradford, last Saturday, they were all constrained to alight with more haste than grace, by the upsetting of the sleigh. No bones broken, and no "cuss" words indulged in.

District-Attorney Mullen having secured the assistance of S. W. Smith on the side of the prosecution, the array of legal counsel in the case of Commonwealth vs. Crow is For the Commonwealth—W. J. Mullen, J. C. Backus, S. W. Smith. For the defendant—W. A. Williams, Chas. A. Dolson, P. M. Cotter.

The entertainment at the Court House Monday evening, for the benefit of the Band, was well attended. The programme consisted of reading of selections by Mess. S. W. Smith and P. M. Cotter, interspersed with music by the Band. No admittance fee was charged, but the collection taken at the close netted over sixteen dollars.

We are able to state upon the most reliable authority that the bonds of the Rochester, Nunda & Pa. Railroad have been negotiated in the London market upon very favorable terms, the money delivered, and that the parties entrusted with the negotiation started home Tuesday. It is not surprising that many parties here and elsewhere interested in the completion of the road are therefore in excellent spirits.

The entertainment to be given at the upper school house, on Marvin creek, to-morrow (Friday) evening, judging by this lengthy and varied programme, printed at this office, will well repay taking some trouble to attend. The object of the entertainment is to obtain means to furnish a desk, Bible and hymn book for the use of the minister at the stated services in the school house.

We are indebted to E. H. Bard for the full report of the case of Commonwealth vs. Crow, he having acted as our reporter.

Mr. H. A. Robinson, of Asa's Creek, drew 6,612 feet of hemlock boards four miles to his mill with one team, in one load. Beat it who can.

One of the most touching portions of the play "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room" will be part performed by Miss Annie Rosbridge. It was [illegible] part of a child, and she did it well.

LOST—Hon. J. C. Backus had the misfortune to lose a One Hundred dollar bill on Monday or Tuesday of this week, either in his office or in the street. Any one finding it will be liberally rewarded for its return.

By reference to another column it will be seen that Emporium has again been through the fire. It is a sad blow to that town. We understand later that one man was so severely burned that his life is despaired of.

A train with which were several cars loaded with coal—the first consignment for Buffalo from the Bunker Hill coal mines, over the McKean & Buffalo Railroad—met with a serious mishap a few days ago. Between Ischua and Arcade the train encountered a broken rail, throwing it off the track and capsizing two of the coal cars. It is bad luck enough to dump the coal, but we hope the same misfortune will not attend the first passenger train from over our new road.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the fact that the financial agents of the Industrial Exhibition Company of New York have just issued a Prize Puzzle, offering to the person giving the most correct answer a Prize of Five of their Premium Bonds, valued at $100.00; to the person giving the second-best answer, three Bonds ($50.00 worth;) and to the third-best reply, Two Bonds ($20.00 worth) Taking into consideration that these Bonds are issued on a plan according to which the principal can never be lost, while the holder of a single Bond has a chance to receive one of the many Capital Premiums amounting to $100,000, $25,000, $10,000, &c., &c., it is certainly advisable to send your address to Monteith, Bruns & Co, No. 23 Park Row, who will send one of the Prize Puzzles, free of any expense.

Last Saturday a citizen of Norwich township drove into this borough from that township with a sick man in his sleigh. He drove to the Baptist church corner, and leaving his burden there came on the street and persuaded one of our citizens to go and look at him. When they reached him he appeared to be dying, and was immediately removed to Dr H. L. McCoy's drugstore for treatment. From there he was removed to the residence of Mr. Richard Hurley. He was dangerously ill with inflammation of the lungs, and Monday morning he died. He was a workman on the railroad, without any money, or friends as far as heard from, and had to be buried by the town

The newly elected Borough Council held their first meeting at the store of A. B. Armstrong & Co. last Saturday evening. That there might be no misunderstanding of the sentiments of the Council on the question of sustaining and enforcing the will of the majority of the citizens of the borough in regard to putting fences in the street upon their proper lines, the following resolution was presented

RESOLVED. That all fences within the lines of streets now opened in the Borough of Smethport, shall be removed back upon the lines of the respective lots adjoining the same, on or before the first day of June next, and in default of removal, the Burgess be authorized and required to remove the same according to law, and if he desire legal advice, he be authorized to employ counsel in relation to the same.

After some discussion, and upon a call of the yeas and nays, the resolution was carried—every member voting yea.

It is not a question of doubt with those whose opinion is reliable that oil in paying quantities can be found in this vicinity if the proper effort is made. A number of our most able and enterprising business men are so confident of the fact that they are willing to invest their means in thoroughly testing it. If they can receive sufficient encouragement from the owners of land. If oil can be found at this place it will enhance the value of surrounding property and the business activity of Smethport ten fold; and it is to be hoped that no penny-wise notions on the part of owners of land will prevent the gentlemen who are now disposed to make the trial from securing leases, at such reasonable figures that they will feel warranted in going to work and making the test in thorough as possible.

Some portions of the Dramatic Entertainment of Tuesday evening were worthy of the highest commendation, while there were others susceptible of open criticism. Taken altogether, the performance was satisfactory to the audience, and did credit to amateur actors. The main play of the evening, "Ten Nights in a Bar-Room," was well performed in all its principal parts—The "stars" of the evening were Mr. Geo Rosbridge of Buffalo, brother of Rev. Rosbridge of this place, as "Joe Morgan," and Mr. Frank N. Taylor, as "Sample Switchel" Mr. Rosbridge is evidently born to the foot-lights, as he has a natural and cultivated aptitude for the stage. He is not only an easy and natural actor, but is also a fine elocutionist. We understand that he has been under the instruction of Miss Jean Burnside, of Buffalo, now of the Fifth Avenue theatre, New York, and he does eminent credit to his teacher.

If Frank Taylor was a professional actor, and a play written with the character of Sample Switchell inserted as adapted to his peculiar genius, no better hit could be made. We have seen the character rendered several times, and have never seen it done more completely.

We have not space to notice the other characters as we would like to, either in commendation or criticism.

Commonwealth vs Crow.

The trial of Edward Crow for the murder of C. H. Huber, in Port Allegany, last August, was taken up in the Court Tuesday morning. The following jury was drawn and accepted.

J. B. Evans, Dyer Cratzer, Eugene McCrory, Nelson Rice, Peter Cawley, Jas. Green, Wm. Harkney, Truman Sherman, Albert Bedeker, David Dupre, W. H. Glass, Chas. Bordeleaux.

We give as follows the evidence in the case. It is not a literal report, but embodies all the evidence of any importance bearing upon the case.

After the testimony of two or three witnesses to acquaintance with the accused and the deceased, M. N. Williams sworn, and testified.

Knew Huber. Have seen defendant, saw an altercation between them about two weeks before the murder. Crow jumped on a load of lumber driven by Huber. The latter said 'Get off, you son of a b——' Crow said he would slap his ears for calling him that. Saw Crow when arrested.

Dr. Hogarth sworn:

Knew Huber and defendant. Saw the affray first in front of my store, on 3d of August, while talking with King. Huber passed me and went into the store, said he would get the G—d d—d son of a b— for letting Huber into the store. Locked the store and remained inside some minutes with Huber. Chas. Dolley and myself went out of the back door and went home. Was called about 10 or 11 o'clock to see Huber at the Mullin House. Examined him and decided that he could never get well, called next day and found him dying; was at inquest. Died of concussion of the brain caused by being hit by something. Could discover no other disease; that injury caused his death.

Cross Ex.: Saw him about 8 in the evening. There were 2 or 3 persons with him at the time. Asked Crow what he wanted, he said he wanted that G—d d—d son of a b—Cal. Huber, and that he would get that son of a b— for harboring Cal. Huber; tried to get in the store twice and I kept him from going in. Was in store some little time, went out the back door and did not come around in front. Had seen Crow previous; he might have been under the influence of liquor but did not think he was. The fracture itself would produce death. Saw Crow when brought back, was called to see his wounds. Did not tell at Mullins that his scull was fractured, but said it might be. Reason that Huber went out back door was because he was afraid to go out in front.

Geo. Mitchell sworn

Knew Huber. Have seen Crow. Saw Huber, King and Hogarth in front of store Crow and Huber went one side, and Huber at an cutting box, Crow standing beside him. Had conversation, but could not tell what they were saying. Huber came back and went into store. Hogarth put his hand on Crow, preventing him from going in, said he would have no fighting there and went in and locked the door. Crow rattled on the door and says "Calvin Huber, you d—d son of a b— if I had you out here I'd make you swim on that hemlock floor." went out of back door did not see Huber after until I heard he was hurt.

Cross Ex: Was not a very dark night. Could recognize a person through the window know Crow by his voice, but had never seen him before. Was in the store somewhere between 10 and 20 minutes. Would think by actions that Crow was intoxicated. Huber was heavier than Crow. Crow had no instrument in his hands when he went into the store. Stayed on Cole's store steps 2 or 3 minutes or more and heard no scuffling. Went to Palmer's and then around on back street to find Huber. Huber came the door twice; think he had his coat off, went out back door to not get into a fight.

Geo Wilmot sworn.

Knew both Huber and Crow. Was boarding at Palmer's last August, had been to train and in coming back leaned fences at Hogarth's, went there and saw Hogarth and Crow first Crow was trying to get in, and Hogarth was keeping him out. A man by name of "Sandy," and another called "Shorty" was there. Hogarth pushed him back, and on second attempt one of these men pulled him back. Crow told Huber if he would come out "he would make him swim, not in water, but on this hemlock floor." Dr. locked door and put out lights. These men remained there and I went to Hotel, and when I came back I saw Huber and another man come back of building with something in his hand; Huber said he was afraid to get his team, I told him I'd go with him. The man who had his sleeve torn said "is that you Cal. Huber," to which Huber said "that is my name." Then Crow said he would have revenge and tried to strike Huber, the latter catching him by forehead and struck him (Crow); clinched and thrown by Huber; Crow got up and "squared off" Huber striking him again, knocking Crow against a kettle on Gallup's steps, where he laid a short time. Crow said "look out for me," having a rake in his hand. The rake being taken away from him he took a neckyoke which was standing in a barrel and hit Huber across the head; Huber was standing near the hitching post. He back to Crow; He fell on his face on the floor. Robt. King and another man lifted him up, and he was taken into Mullins. Crow dropped the club on the floor; think Crow had clubs both hands; Crow and rest of men went home, as supposed. I went with other parties after Crow and Gale, who was with him, and went back home without finding him.

Cross Ex: Saw Crow first in front of drugstore between 7 and 8 o'clock; saw them on steps 6 to 8 of an hour; then I went to the Hotel of Palmer's where I stayed a short time and went back to Hogarth's. The men were standing beside the hardware store. Team was hitched in front of the store; Huber had something in his hand when he came on the steps, but don't know whether he struck Crow with it or not. When Huber knocked Crow down, he said "there I guess he has got enough." Both had blood on them, but don't know where the blood came from; was standing within 3 feet of Huber when he was struck and close to the team. Helped King pick up Huber.

JAS. SHUNK sworn.—Reside at Port Allegany; knew Huber, but not Crow; saw the latter that night for the first time. I was in front of Hogarth's and Crow and two or three others came along as Huber stood in front of the store, and Crow said, "you are a d—n Huber (an't it?" and Huber said it was, when Crow said "you insulted me once, and I ought to knock you over." Huber said, "I don't know you and don't want anything to do with you." Huber then went into Hogarths and Crow attempted to follow him, when Hogarth pushed him back and said he did not want any fight there. Hogarth went in and shut up and I went home. Crow used some bad language, had been drinking some I thought.

E. C. GALLUP sworn;

Reside at Port Allegany. Knew Huber, but never saw Crow until that evening, the 3d of August. Heard loud talk between 8 and 9 o'clock on the steps in front, went to the door and saw them in front of the drugstore—there were eight or ten of them. Heard Crow talking very loud with Dr. H. From what I heard I knew Huber was in the store. Heard Crow tell Hogarth "I'll drive you through that pane of glass without sharpening." I heard Crow say something about "harboring that son of a b—h, Cal. Huber," Heard the door shut, and the parties got on their coats; dont know which way they went. I went down to the depot, and heard a noise in front of the drugstore, of my store, could not tell which. On going to the south end of block I saw Huber and met George Wilmot and Geo. Fitch on the walk. Huber said, "those fellows wont let me have my team." George Wilmot said, "Come on, I'll go with you." As I walked along I saw Huber go toward his team, and think he took hold of rum strap. Some rakes were lying across a kettle on the opposite side of the store toward the Mullin House. I hooked up toward my door and saw two of the parties advance toward Huber. Could see Huber plainly as he had on light clothes. Crow took the rake which stood on the side of the house, which was taken away from him. Crow jumped on the other side of the kettle and got a stick which I supposed was a horse-rake tooth. Huber stood on the left of the post where the horses stood. Crow came up on the left and hit him a blow with both hands hold of the stick. Parties picked him up and I went up stairs. Some of the parties said, "No, see what you have done; you dont know but you have killed one of our crew boys." Could not say positively what Crow said after knocking him down. Went into the Mullin House soon after and saw Huber lying insensible. Saw him when dying.

ELIAS GOWDY sworn.

Stay at Port Allegany; Knew Huber and have seen Crow. Came out the barber shop and saw Crow near the drug store "pretty full," making considerable noise; Saw one man try to get in the drugstore and called Huber a son of a b— or something of that kind, and stood there a few minutes, and the men seemed to get into trouble among themselves. That is about all I know about the case.

Geo. Fitch sworn:

I reside in Port Allegany, and knew Huber and have seen Crow a number of times. Did not see much of the affray; was at Palmer's Hotel and heard the noise and went over with the others; Crow seemed to want to "get at" Huber, and went back to the hotel and some one came in and asked me to go back, and I went, and arrived just in time to see Crow strike the blow, but could not tell what kind of an instruments Crow struck with, but was some kind or a club, saw it afterward; saw Crow quite plainly, but there were one or two between me and Huber. Crow dropped the club and went off toward Davis store. Heard Crow say to Huber that if he would come out of the store he would "smash his snoot"

Frank Slingerland sworn

Live at Port Allegany; knew Huber, but never saw Crow until that night, was coming up from the depot, and heard a noise up there and went there just in time to see the blow struck by Crow, it was a club of some kind. I could not tell what Crow said, being a little excited I dont remember what was said, saw Huber fall on his face and I helped pick him up, he was struck on the head, and I did not see Crow after he struck Huber, and did not see the club after it was used by Crow, and did not know of any threats used by Crow at this time or previous.

F. E. Hodges again sworn:

On the 4th of August, 1874, Geo. Clark and myself received from Esq. Wilkin, a warrant for Crow's arrest, we took Huber's horses and went on down the river, and found Crow at Eldred village some 15 or 16 miles from Port. Arrested him and took him back the same day we started, and got back to Port, about noon.

Wm. Wilkin sworn:

Acted as Coroner in holding an inquest in the case. The club presented is the one identified as found on the ground and used by Crow; it was given me by Geo. Fitch, and has been in my possession since.

Geo. Wilmot again called:

When Crow struck Huber with the club he said; "This is the hand of a selected man I am."

Dr. Goltry sworn:

I attended Huber; his wound was made by some blunt instrument, and death was caused by this injury in my opinion; I was not present when he died, I attended to the post mortem examination in company with two other physicians, Freeman and Hogarth; we examined the internal organs of the deceased and found no other disease.

DEFENCE—Opened by Cotter.

THEODOR CARROLL sworn: My home is in Canada. Came to this country last July and went directly to Port Allegany; worked on Jersey Shore RR. Was in Mullin's saloon when I heard of row; went down with others and saw Crow standing on sidewalk with sleeve torn off his shirt; he was also bareheaded. Went down to postoffice and on going back, again saw Crow and one or two others. Went back into billiard room, but soon returned to street and saw persons pulling him along; passed along and saw Huber facing the stores; asked him what the fuss was about, and he said, putting his hand in his pocket, he "wouldn't allow any d——d man to interfere with his team." He stepped to post and unhitched strap. I told him to go home and that would settle all this dispute. I went back to where some of the boys were standing and spoke to Crow and told him to go home. I put my hand on him and something dropped on it which proved to be blood; he was leaning over and his face and clothes were bloody. I led him out by the rake pile when some one said "look out Ed, he is coming for you again." Prisoner got a stick and I took hold of him; he said "are you going to hold me till I am killed?" [Here coat and vest which was worn by Crow was shown to witness who said he saw defendant wear it when he returned that night.] I went with Crow when he left there, and had to help him along as he could not walk; I took him on the opposite street toward a white house where I supposed a doctor lived; asked him to go back and he said that he dared not for fear they would pitch on him again. Finally I took him to the house of Mr. Shantz where he boarded, and stayed there some 20 minutes; he was not conscious, and was all the time looking for pond to wash his head in. He did not speak of going away. He felt down twice at this place. He asked me whether Hoger was hurt; I did not see anything in Hoberr's hand.

WM. COIN sworn. I was working on the Jersey Shore R. Rd. last August; Geo. Wilmot told me as follows in a conversation about the murder: Said Huber went into the drugstore and Crow stood on the sidewalk, and Huber came out of the store again when Crow said to him "is that you Cal. Huber?" said Huber, "yes, this is Cal. Huber." Crow struck at Huber, but did not hit him, when Huber struck Crow off the head 5 or 6 times, at one time knocking him senseless, as he supposed; Huber followed him up, and Crow grasped the club and struck him, I said "I don't know what you would call this, but self defence." He said, "it was nothing, but what any man would do."

LITE ALLEN SCHURTZ sworn. Live at Port Allegany; have lived there about 22 years; I live with my father about a mile from the village toward Coudersport. Crow worked for us on 3d of August, and was drawing hay on that day; about 5 in the afternoon, Ed. Spain and Mr. Cornelius came out, where we were drawing hay, Spain had a quart bottle of liquor, and proposed to treat Crow and myself. All four of us took a drank around, and in a few minutes he told us that we had better take another, Crow doing so, and he drank freely and took nearly a third of it, and I saw Crow drink once or twice after getting to the barn. He showed intoxication there and at the table: In about two hours he started for Port Allegany seemingly considerably intoxicated. Six or seven started with him to Port Allegany. I next saw Crow about 11 o'clock that night, and Carroll was with him. Crow was very bloody and bleeding from the head which was cut on the side, and his clothes were quite bloody, and don't think he was entirely conscious. He fell on a chair, and laid there a short time; stayed at our house about half an hour. Billy Coin thought we had better take him home as he had had a fuss, and was hurt: I don't think he was entirely sane then. Several persons were present at the house besides the family; he did not have coat on when I first saw him, but was put on soon afterward. [Crow's coat was here shown and recognized by the witness]

CHAS SCHURTZ sworn. I am father of last witness on the stand. Knew Edward Crow he was at work for me on the 3d of August last, saying; I saw same men come into the field, but did not see any drinking. Crow ate supper at the house with the family, came back about 11 o'clock that night; saw him first under my sleigh; the blood was flowing down from his head; didn't think he was conscious. He appeared weak from loss of blood, and fell down twice and was helped up, was not in condition to go anywhere alone, he was at my house perhaps an hour after he came back. The man who brought him there suggested taking him away; he did not say anything about going away himself; he commenced working for me as soon as he came to this place from York State.

PATRICK NAVEL sworn.—Live in Potter county, and was working on the railroad in August last, boarding at Schurtz's. Was at the barn when Crow came from the hayfield. He offered me a drink of whisky, he had a bottle about three-thirds full. I mean by three-thirds full "not full up." I took a mouth-full of whisky and he drank with me, finishing the whisky. We pulled another hole from the hay and then went to supper. In the evening Schurtz called me and said a man was hurt. I went to the barn and returning found Crow on the steps. We brought him in and commenced stopping the blood. He appeared weak and fell down when washing him. He fell down again. He did not say anything about going away. He was there about an hour. Coin said he had better be taken away as he was hurt and would not be able to work. We helped him into the buggy.

Sheriff POWELL sworn.—At the time Crow was brought to my house he had two or three bad cuts on his head. Have had charge of him since. He complained of the wounds considerably for a time. It was two or three days after the occurrence.

EDWARD SPAIN sworn.—Was living near Port Allegany in August. Knew Crow and was with him that evening. Four of us drank a quart of whisky at Port Allegany, that I got. Crow drank three or four times between 7 and 8 o'clock. I went home leaving Crow at the Mullin House. He was staggering.

F. E. Hodges again called to the stand and shown the stone alleged to have been used by Huber.—It was picked up in front of hardware store the next morning after the affray. Blood was upon the stone.

WM. WILKINS a prisoner called.—Recognized stone. Saw Hodges pick it up in front of hardware store. Crow was before me I think on the afternoon of the 5th of August, and waived an examination. I issued warrant. Hodges brought him back.

JERE CROWLEY sworn:—Lived at Sartwell in August last. Expect I have seen Crow before—the next morning after the affray. There was blood on his pants, which were light colored. He was in the river road walking very slow. I know Geo. Wilmot; saw him toward morning of the 3d. Came to our house for a horse to follow a murderer. He said Crow struck Hober with a neck-yoke. He went after Hober's wife, and when he came back Hober was dead, so Wilmot said.

Mrs. SCHURTZ sworn:—Am the wife of Elias Schurtz; Crow boarded and worked at our house. Remember the time of homicide. He was there through the day. Took supper at our house, and I thought he appeared different from usual. He left soon after with the others. Did not see him when he came back, but should think it was between ten and eleven. There was blood in the dining room next morning, where he had been. Four towels and one of his shirts, with the sleeve gone, were perfectly saturated with blood. There was also blood on the floor.

Wm. Coin again called:—When we went to Port Allegany from Schurtz's there were my brother, Crow, myself, and another fellow. We got a quart of liquor and drank by the door of the hotel barn. Crow was drunk and staggered.

PETER WILLIAMS sworn: I reside in the county at the present time. Know Crow; he has worked for me when I have been foreman on the R. R; he worked as laborer, using shovel and pick; Crow is left handed

MR D. CORN sworn: My business has been foreman on the Rochester R. Rd. Have known him nearly 6 years; Is my brother-in law; Crow is left handed. That is, when using a shovel or pick puts his left hand above the right.

PATRICK NAVEL again called to stand; Have worked with Crow at different times; Crow uses the axe, pick, &c., in a left handed way—puts the left hand in front.

ROBT. KING sworn:—Was at Port Allegany on 3d of August last; I did not go into Hogarth's when the light was turned out, and did not see Hober when he was struck, and did not see him lying on the sidewalk; did not assist in picking up the body; first saw Hober in door of Mullin's hotel, but did not assist in taking him there.

DR. FREEMAN sworn: Am a practicing physician here. Called to see Crow the next day after he was put in the jail, to examined him. Think there were 5 wounds on his head; shaved the hair from the wounds. One wound had the appearance of being cut with a stone. A wound of that character might bewilder a man momentarily; should think this wound was from two and a half to three inches; the others were not so long and less serious.

GEO. BACKUS sworn. Live at Port Allegany; was there on the 3d of August. Saw Crow at that time; was within 6 or 7 feet of him. It was between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening. Did not think he was intoxicated; did not hear him say anything.

GEO. CLARK sworn: I was one of the persons who arrested Crow. [Here the defendant's council objected to further evidence by this witness, which was sustained by the Court.]

A Terrible Visitation.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT EMPORIUM—PHELPS BLOCK IN RUINS—THREE HOUSES BURNED—ROCKWELLS BLOCK DESTROYED—LOSS $70,000.

[From the CAMERON PRESS—Extra.]

This morning, about 2 o'clock the front of the premises occupied by P. J. McDougal, in Phelps' Block, was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was immediately given, but the fire was under too much headway to be checked by the apparatus at hand. The block was soon in flames. The Union Hotel, owned and occupied by Thomas Creston, and Riley Warners Hotel soon fell a prey to the devouring elements. Then the new and unoccupied building belonging to John Creston was swept away. The fire then crossed Broad Street, completely destroying the Biddle House, and extending down Fourth street soon left nothing but ashes of Rockwell's new Block. Phelp's Block was occupied by Phelp's, Miner & Co., Dry Goods, H. S. Putzel Clothing; Tubs & Hogan, Dry Goods; P. J. McDougal, Billiard Saloon and Restaurant; Mrs. Hitchcock, Millinery; Mrs. Crane, residence, and the third story by Masonic, P. O. S. of A., and Good Templar orders. Union Hotel occupied by Thos. Creston; Warner's Hotel by Riley Warner; Biddle House, owned and occupied by C. Sweezey; Rockwell's Block, by F. Canfield; Groceries and dwelling; H. G. Rockwell, Millinery and dwelling.

LOSSES:

Phelp's Block, owned by Philadelphia & Erie Land Co., loss $10,000. No insurance.

Phelps, Miner & Co., $5,000, fully insured.

H. L. Putzel, $6,000; insurance $4,000.

Tubs & Hogan, $7,000: insurance $1,000.

P. J. McDougal, $2,000, no insurance.

Mrs. Crane, on furniture, $500; no insurance

Mrs. Hitchcock, on goods, $600; no insurance.

Masonic Lodge and Chapter $1,500; insurance $2,000.

Good Templars, $200; insurance $140.

P. O. S. of A., loss only about $100.

Thos. Creston, hotel and furniture $3,000; insurance $4,000.

Riley Warner, building and furniture, $2,500 insurance $1,500.

John Creston, unoccupied building, $3,000 insurance $2,000.

Sweezey's Hotel and furniture, $15,000; insurance, $7,000.

H. C. Rockwell, $4,500; insurance, $2,000.

E. Canfield, $1,000, fully insured.

In addition to the above, the boarders and guests of the Biddle House lost a considerable amount in clothing, books, &c., and the Opera House row was considerable damaged.

Business Locals.

DEATING.—To the business men of Smethport I would announce that I will be prepared to transfer all goods from the depot to any part of the town as soon as the McKean & Buffalo road is opened, with care, dispatch and at low rates. Patronage will be thankfully received.

A. J. PARKER.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between J. G. Eaton & M. A. Sprague, of Smethport, Pa., under the firm of Eaton & Sprague was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1875. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said M. A. Sprague, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

M. A. SPRAGUE.
J. G. EATON.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Stockholders of the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburgh Railroad Company will be held at the village of Susquehanna, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, on Friday, the 19th of March, 1875, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to consider and adopt or reject an agreement entered into between the directors of said Company and the Directors of the Pittsburgh, Buffalo and Rochester Railroad, and the Directors of the Brandy Camp Railroad, for the consolidation of said Roads.

By order of the Directors of the B. B. & P. R. R. Co.

A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary

Dated Feb. 4th, 1875.

DRAYING.

This is to give notice that I am prepared to do all kinds of draying between Smethport and Lorenzo's on the most reasonable terms. All orders attended to promptly and faithfully.

ABNER R. TUBBS.

Sept. 10, 1874.

Drugs & Medicines.

Books & Games FOR THE Holidays.

ALBUMS, DIARIES.

FINE TOILET ARTICL'S

PLAIN & FANCY STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS.

We respectfully invite attention to our well selected stock.

McCoy & Reilly.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

At M. L. Armstrong's.

No. 3. UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, Pa.

ELEGANT JEWELRY JUST ARRIVED.

Ladies' Gold Sets, Rings, Bracelets, Charms, etc.

Toys For The Children.

PRICES REDUCED!

M. A. SPRAGUE

DEALER IN

HARDWARE

SHELF FURNITURE, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

TIN & SHEET IRON WORK.

SMETHPORT, PA.,

FANCY GROCERIES

J. P. WENDEL.

CANNED FRUIT A SPECIALTY.

Fresh & Salt Meat, Fish & Oysters

Constantly on hand.

Fancy and Family Groceries at Lowest Figures.

J. Digel's Marble Factory.

ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE, and STONE W[illegible]

A Precise Groom.

The Russian Minister, M Bodisco, who married Miss Jessie Fremont, referring to Washington society long ago, was to be married to a young girl that bridesmaids already in society would be unmentionably old. So myself and seven others, ranging from fourteen to sixteen, were told to come out for just this occasion. It was a May-and-December affair, and the bridesmaids and groomsmen were chosen to suit the ordeal.

It was all planned and programmed by M Bodisco himself, who was very exact about ceremonies, and marshalled us the day of the wedding as an impresario would a new troupe. With the programme in hand he "called the roll," and we took our places in the manner decided after serious discussion among those learned in questions of precedence. Mr Fox, an Englishman and Doyen, was equally entitled to be first groomsman, with Mr. Buchanan, who was a Minister and had been Minister to Russia. Both were accordingly given first positions, by placing me so that though we were all to be married The bride and grooms standing in the center, Mr. Buchanan and myself next the bridegroom, and next the bride Mr. Fox and a small girl of twelve, and so on, ending with the only young groomsmen, Smith Van Ness, and Rozalio Paulding, who were kids under twenty. The arrangement made the occasion for many staff jokes, which did not please all the bridesmaids, who, young as they were, had other notions of love and marriage than the elderly men who were their partners for the time

My duchess had decked our shrews, and we made a quaint looking set in the long dresses of white satin damask, made to give us a look of greater age than we could attribute to Me was a very kind married man, and the marriage proved a lot of future good will and content, which was more than was reasonable to expect.

After the first official dinner, and had had been given it was judged I had had enough of each nice assortable food and wine, and I was put back to my books.

All About Fertilizers.

The last annual report on the State Inspector of fertilizers in Massachusetts, Prof Goessmann, of the Amherst Agricultural College, contains considerable information about the more important of our fertilizing materials, their sources of supply, price and value.

From 30,000 to 35,000 tons of Peruvian guano are annually consumed in this country This comes mostly from the Chincha islands, and is somewhat inferior in quality to that formerly obtained from the Chincha islands, the supply of which is nearly exhausted. Considering its composition, Peruvian guano is, when unadulterated, one of the best and cheapest fertilizers in the market Of fish scraps and fish guano, large quantities are made on the coast of New England and Long Island. In 1873 some forty two fish rendering establishments were reported as in operation, producing 22,979 tons of scraps. Animal dust made of blood, meat scraps and bones from slaughtering establishments, ground bones and bone-black works, are also very valuable and of increasing importance. It appears that superphosphates and ammoniated superphosphate is a contribute by far the larger part of our home-made fertilizers. Four-fifths of the phosphoric acid in the superphosphates comes from South Carolina and Navassa island phosphates. In the majority of cases the nitrogen is added in the form of some nitrogenous animal matter Ammonia salts are very seldom, and soda or potash saltpeter more often used for this purpose. Crude sulphate of ammonia, Chili saltpeter (nitrate of soda) and German potash salts are also coming rapidly into favor. The higher grades of the German potash salts are much to be preferred to the low, which contain large quantities of muriate and little fertilizing value, while the cost of freight in importation is as great as for the purer potash salts.

All About the Fire.

Even in such a quiet place as Reading, Pa., the practical joker's brain seems to have been at work, for some years ago, says an old inhabitant, a new fire company was organized at Reading, and the members, one evening, thought they would have a little innocent fun at the expense of Hopkins, their foreman. They decided to rush around to Hopkins house after dark with the engine, to throw up their ladders, pull out their hose, climb on his roof, and scare him with the belief that his dwelling was on fire But that very day Hopkins moved out of the house, and a Presbyterian clergyman moved in, without the company being aware of the change. So, about eight o'clock, the humorists dashed out, and went through all the proposed movements—getting on the roof, pinching water around, and creating a terrific disturbance generally. A naval company, nothing what was going on, also hurried to the scene, and, not understanding the joke, attached their hose to the plug and began to empty a two-inch stream on the family of that Presbyterian clergyman. They squirted into all the rooms, split up the window shutters, broke down the front door, ran out the furniture, tore off the shingles, etc. The first company tried to explain, but the new-comers thought an effort was being made to get them out of the way, and a fight ensued. Presently firemen were sliding off the roof, and pelting down the chimneys, and bleeding over the entry carpet, and having boisterous encounters with spanners and hose-keys on the stairs. The next morning that Presbyterian divine and his family moved out. They said the place seemed to be too animated and sensational for a quiet family circle. They wanted a house where there was more calmness and peace; where they could have more privacy for their prayers and praises, and for their front door slamming, and peace of mind and window-washing!

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad

It is ascertained from one of the Freedman's Bank commissioners that all the branches are now closed, and that the present prospect is that the depositors will not receive more than forty or forty-five cents on the dollar. In the North Carolina House of Representatives a resolution was introduced thanking Mr. Brown, of Kent city, for his manly defense in Congress of the South and his denunciation of Mr. Butler Cordelia Powell, a child in New York, was fatally burned by playing with a candle in her home Owen Lindsay charged with the murder of Frances A. Calkin in December, 1873, was found guilty at Syracuse, N Y., of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged on Friday, March 26th. Lindsay received his sentence coolly In the examination into the bankruptcy of a New York dry goods house, it was shown that three years ago their capital was $201,000, and that three months ago it was only 13,000 . . Gen. Fitz-John Porter has made another appeal to President Grant for a new trial. He says he has new evidence to offer The sharpshooters who go to Ireland from the United States are all native Americans, and include a captain and nine men.

In the United States House of Representatives Mr Dawes announced that the receipts of the government during the last forty days were $3,500,000 short of the estimates, and that the deficit would probably be $6,000,000

The Chinese in the United States celebrated their New Year's day on February 6th and 8th in their peculiar way Mrs. John Grabach, of Kearney Junction, Nebraska, failed her little step-daughter, aged four or five years, by kicking the child down, and jumping upon her in a fit of anger. The woman attempted recently to poison the child An insane man, who was found loitering on the grounds of the Executive mansion at Washington at midnight, was arrested on his attempting to stop the President's carriage, which was returning to the mansion with several of the President's family The same individual was arrested several days before for being found at night in the vicinity of the White House

St. Mary's Catholic Church, in Putnam, Conn., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $70,000 There is no prospect whatever that any of the sewing machine companies will this season succeed in obtaining an extension of their patents, notwithstanding the efforts which continues to be made for that purpose

President Grant signed the act to amend the existing customs and internal revenue laws and for other purposes, otherwise known as the "Little Tariff bill. Dr Ricardo, who was tried on a charge of attempting to kill little Mary Shafer, to conceal a bungling surgical operation, and who was convicted of assault, was sentenced to pay $500 fine and costs, in Paterson, N J San Francisco has again suffered several earthquake shocks. In the New York Assembly Mr T C. Campbell introduced a bill authorizing the supervisors in the various counties to raise by taxation and appropriate such sums as they may deem necessary for the support of the poor The Shakers lost $150,000 by the fire at Mount Lebanon. As the case was no insurance the loss is severely felt In the disaster to the Pacific Mail steamer Japan 300 Chinamen lost their lives The Hoosac tunnel in Massachusetts cost $12,000,000 and 162 lives to build.

Senator Carpenter delivered an address at the Academy of Music in Milwaukee, Wis., in which he attributed his recent defeat largely to the opposition of railroads. He paid a high compliment to Mr Cameron, Senator elect, whom he knew to be a true and consistent Republican The funeral of Senator Buckingham was the occasion of an immense outpouring of the people of Lebanon, Conn., the town of his birth The cities of Hartford, New Haven, and New London, the State government, and the Senate of the United States were represented by large official and private delegations The first train through the Hoosac tunnel was composed of three gravel cars and a box car filled with one hundred passengers. The passage was made in thirty-five minutes Count Valmaseda has been appointed Captain-General of Cuba, and will leave Spain on the 15th of February The United States House committee on ways and means have decided in favor of additional taxes on whisky, tobacco, sugar, and molasses, and a restoration of ten per cent. on manufactures, but no tax on matches General Sheridan has reported to the Congressional investigating committee that 2,141 persons have been killed and 2,115 wounded in Louisiana since 1866 on account of their political opinions.

Two children of John Block, a Portsmouth, Ohio, were scalded to death by the upsetting of a water boiler on the stove. Mrs. Block was also badly scalded in trying to save them

A railroad train containing Kay Alfonso and his suite was fired into by Carlists The bank building the Congregational Church, and several other buildings at Farmington, N H., were destroyed by fire Loss, $100,000

In the United States district court, Trenton, N J Judge Nixon fined James Parker and James Grullon $1,000 and costs for selling liquor and tobacco without having paid the special tax A Berlin special dispatch says Prince Bismarck has given no intimation to any one that he intends to resign, and he is likely to remain in office as long as health permits.

For the first time in forty years people crossed the North river at New York on the ice during the cold snap The new tariff bill of the United States proposes to tax high wines $1 per gallon. The tax is now seventy cents. It increases the duty on imported liquors. It adds four cents per pound to tobacco. It repeals the tax on matches. It adds twenty-five per cent to the tax on cyrups and molasses, and puts on the ten per cent. taken from various imports some time since.

Telegrams from China say that a civil war in that country is considered imminent Twenty-three bishops have issued a protest in behalf of the entire Roman Catholic Episcopate of Germany against any such interference in the Papal election as is foreshadowed in Bismarck's late circular C W Jones, Democrat, was elected United States Senator from Florida in place of Senator G Hunt The franking privilege in a modified form came under debate in the United States House, but it failed to pass Daniel Kearney, on the mail train from Washington, sprang through a window of the car while the train was making about thirty-five miles an hour. The train was stopped, and he was taken up fatally injured. Mental excitement or aberration was the cause of the act . . A driver in Brooklyn was killed by a man who struck the driver's horse with an umbrella The Erie estate has been sued by the Erie railroad for a claim of $2,500,000.

ANECDOTE OF MARSHAL SOULT.—At an exhibition of paintings the following remark was made by Marshal Soult while showing to a visitor the pictures he had brought from Spain. Stopping before a beautiful Murillo, he said: "There is a picture which I value very highly. It saved the lives of two estimable persons." An aid-de-camp whispered into the listener's ear: "He threatened to have them both shot unless they gave it up."

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, from the Judiciary committee, reported adversely on the bill to give jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to hear the claim of G. W. Custis Lee for Arlington, Va., and it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Wadleigh, of New Hampshire, presented the memorial of James A. Whitney, president of the New York Society of Practical Engineers, remonstrating against the passage of the Senate bill providing for the regulation and issuance of patents to inventors.

A message was received from the President as follows

To the Senate of the United States Herewith I have the honor to send, in accordance with the resolution of the Senate of the 3d inst., all the information in my possession not heretofore furnished relative to affairs in the State of Arkansas. I will venture to express the opinion that all the testimony shows that in the election of 1872, Joseph Brooks was lawfully elected Governor of that State, that he has been unlawfully deprived of the possession of his office since that time, that in 1874 the constitution of the State was by violence, intimidation, and revolutionary proceedings overthrown, and a new constitution adopted, and a new State government established. These proceedings if permitted to stand practically remove all the rights of the minorities in all the States. Also, what is there to prevent each of the States recently readmitted to Federal relations on certain conditions from changing their constitutions and violating their pledges if this action in Arkansas is acquiesced in? I respectfully submit whether a precedent so dangerous to the stability of State government, if not of the national government also, should be recognized by Congress. I earnestly ask that Congress will take definite action in the matter to remove the Executive from acting upon the questions which should be decided by the Legislative branch of the government.

U. S. GRANT

Mr Morton, of Indiana, from the committee on privileges and elections, submitted a report on the case of P B S Pinchback, and a resolution declaring him entitled to a seat in Senator from Louisiana from March 4, 1873 Ordered printed and laid on the table

The Vice-President appointed Messrs. Morrill, Sargent and Davis, on the part of the Senate, as members of the committee of conference on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bills.

The committee on naval affairs reported unfavorably on the bills authorizing the President to purchase a site for a coaling station, navy depot, and other government uses at Port Royal, S. C., and authorizing the purchase of the harbor privileges, and land for the establishment of a naval and coaling station in the Samoan Islands

Mr Hitchcock, of Nebraska, called up the House bill to perfect the United States guarantee of the District of Columbia 3-65 bonds, and to authorize them to be registered in the United States Treasury, and it was passed

Mr Conkling, of New York, presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, of New York city, asking for an appropriation to enable Gen. Newton to continue the work in which he is engaged in regard to the improvement of New York harbor

The Senate bill to grant a site for the Peabody school in St. Augustine, Fla., was taken up, to which there was an amendment pending when it closed at the last session by Mr Edmunds, providing that if at any time any distinction shall be made in the admission of pupils on account of race or color the site shall revert to the United States and it was rejected—yeas, 13 nays, 24. Messrs. Cameron, Ferry Gilbert, Morrill, Sawyer and Sprague were among those who voted in the negative.

Mr Alcorn, of Mississippi, said the vote indicated the fact that the Republicans had become thoroughly demoralized on the subject of civil rights.

The bill was passed without a division

The House bill authorizing the President to appoint a commissioner to attend the International Penitentiary Congress, to be held in Rome next year, was passed.

On the consideration of the bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia, Mr Morton's amendment to have the commissioners elected by the qualified voters of the District instead of appointed by the President, was defeated by a vote of—yeas, 28; nays, 28.

Mr Anthony, of Rhode Island, presented the credentials of Ambrose E. Burnside, United States Senator from the State of Rhode Island for a period of six years from March 4, 1875 Read and placed on file.

The Senate bill providing for the construction of the Portland, Dallas and Salt Lake railroad and telegraph, and for the performance of all government service free of charge, was taken up.

While the bill was being read, Mr Sherman of Ohio, objected to its further reading, and stated that as it was a subsidy bill, the Senate would not pass it, and therefore it was useless to take up time by reading it.

Mr Mitchell, of Oregon, denied that it was a subsidy bill, and thought it would save money to the treasury

The bill was rejected by a vote of 46 to 2.

Mr Conkling of New York reported from the Judiciary committee a bill to fix the salaries of the district judges of the United States for the northern and southern districts of New York, which provides that the salaries of those judges shall be $6,000 per annum from and after April 1, 1875. Passed.

House

Mr Kelley of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to increase the public revenue, and to reduce the interest on the public debt. It proposes to repeal the early portion of the act of June 20, 1874, which limits the circulation of United States notes to $382,000 000, also to repeal the first and third sections of the act of January 14, 1875, which provides for the issue of silver coins instead of fractional currency, and providing for the redemption of specie payment on the first of January, 1877, and provides for the exchange of United States bonds for new bonds bearing interest at the rate of three and sixty-five hundredths per cent. per annum, principal and interest payable in legal tender notes.

Mr Ward of New Jersey offered a bill giving to the widows and heirs of soldiers who enlisted for less than a year, and who were killed or died by reason of service the same bounty as if they had enlisted for three years. Agreed to, 101 to 56.

Mr Kerr of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring that as the judgment of the House the election of a President for a third term is against the traditions of the republic, is in violation of the example of Washington, now sacred as law itself, and would be hazardous alike for the liberties of the people and the free institutions of the country The motion was lost.

Mr Saylor of Indiana from the committee on patents, made an adverse report on the application for the extension of the Wilson sewing machine patents. The report shows that the patents have been in existence twenty-one years, that the combination of sewing machine apparatus which owns the patents have received over two millions from them, and that the public has therefore paid heavily for the invention. Laid on the table.

Mr Sypher, of Louisiana, offered a resolution which passed, calling on the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of restoring the duty on all imported sugars.

The Choctaw Appropriation bill was defeated

Mr Albright, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to constitute a national cemetery out of the parcel of ground ceded to the United States in the Hospital Hill cemetery at York, Pa., in which soldiers from sixteen States are interred. Passed.

Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill supplementary to the acts in relation to foreign affairs. Referred to the committee on immigration. The bill has reference especially to the coolie trade. It provides that when immigrants have entered into a contract or agreement for a term of service within the United States, either for labor or for lewd or improper purposes, such immigration shall not be deemed voluntary, and the United States Consul shall not deliver the required permit or certificate. It makes it a penal offense for American citizens to be engaged in such trade. It also makes the immigration of the following classes unlawful: persons who are undergoing sentence for felonious crimes other than political, or whose sentences have been remitted on account of their immigration, and women imported for the purposes of prostitution.

Mr. Clayton, of Arkansas, introduced a bill construing the act to place the colored persons who enlisted in the army on the same footing as other soldiers as to bounty and pensions. Referred to the committee on military affairs.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Post-office Appropriation bill. The amounts recommended to be appropriated are: For the general service of the Post-office department, $36,000,000; for steamship service, $237,500; for official postage stamps for the use of the Post-office Department, $936,000; total, $37,173,581; to be provided for as follows: By the revenues of the department, estimated at $29,148,133; by an appropriation for deficiency out of the treasury, $6,600,700; for direct appropriations out of the treasury, $1,425,300. The total amount recommended by this bill is less than the estimates therefor by $1,528,179. The decrease is in the amount to provide for the general service of the department $360,173, and in the amount recommended for steamship service $677,000 The items for steamship service are: $600,000 for steamship service between San Francisco, Japan and China, under the act of February 17, 1865, and $37,500 for the Brazilian mail steamship service.

Mr. Tyner, of Illinois, who had charge of the bill, explained it, and stated that the expense of the department was five per cent. less than last year, while the increase of business was eight to ten per cent. more.

Mr. Hoffman, of Indiana, moved to amend by adding a proviso to the railway mail transportation item, providing that no money should be used to increase the rate of compensation to any railway company beyond that now paid, the amendment was lost.

Mr. Herman, of New York, offered as an amendment that no assessment for political purposes shall hereafter be made on post-office clerks, but it was rejected on a point of order.

Mr. Smith, of Ohio, moved an amendment repealing the law of 1872 for additional mail steamship service to Japan and China, and annulling the contract made under it, which was agreed to without discussion.

The House in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the Post-office Appropriation bill. The bill and its amendments was adopted except the one allowing members to send public documents and seeds free.

The Jackdaw Did It.

One morning the porter of the store of Messrs. Root, Anthony & Co., New York, on opening the front door found everything in confusion, the floor was littered with tools, oil bottles, steel and iron wedges, and black muslin by the piece. Further examination justified the first suspicion that burglars had been at work. Keys had been fitted to the outside locks, on the eve of a holiday, so that the robbers had an entire day, Sunday and two nights in which to work. Once inside the building they were met with the unexpected difficulty of deciding which of the five safes before them contained the prize. Fortunately, the burglars began operations on a safe which probably never contained a cent of money, being evidently attracted by its grim appearance and the fact that it was hidden away in a dark corner of the store. A vast amount of labor was wasted upon this old safe, and the rage and disappointment of the robbers, when they found out their mistake, were vented upon the harmless books and papers which it contained. They then began work on another safe, which contained in the days of revenue stamps what was equivalent to $17,000 in green backs.

Adjoining the store lives, in his bachelor rooms, a restaurant keeper, Mr Sutherland, who at the time had a pet jackdaw that was more than usually amusing by his antics. He was ever ready to catch pennies, pick up brilliant trifles, or indulge in mischief of any kind. From some cause, either a sudden gleam of intelligence or his chronic desire to meddle in every one's business, early in the morning the jackdaw, with loud cries and screams, darted out the window into the back yard of Root, Anthony & Co, The easiest way for Mr. Sutherland to obtain his pet was through the store in which the burglars were still at work, and as he thought he had heard noises on the premises, which he presumed were made by the porter, he stepped into the street and tried the store door At the same time he saw a man a few yards off move uneasily away After vigorously shaking the door and hearing no response, he returned to his own premises and sent a man to climb over the wall into the rear of the adjoining premises and capture the jackdaw that so provokingly kept beyond reach. The burglars, now satisfied that they were discovered, precipitately fled, locking the door after them, and thus the $17,000 of revenue stamps were saved to their owners.

An Ingenious Philologist.

An English missionary found himself amid an extremely remote and savage tribe, who conversed with each other by means of hard and rude sounds. The missionary tried long to get hold of the sounds in such a way as to represent them in signs. Having, after a year or so, obtained a clew, he had neither pen, ink, nor paper, but he had a wooden leg and a knife, and he cut on his leg the letter he thought corresponded to the signs. He then taught the savages the art of connecting sounds and written signs. The missionary, I believe, died or left that region, but he left his wooden leg, and after a time the savages worked out from it an alphabet and a written language

By some mysterious means, too, they got hold of a printing press, and an English traveler got hold of a few printed leaves, which he could not understand, but brought home to Mr. Norris. The Orientalist examined them carefully, and was struck by the fact that the sentences were printed in single or paragraph style.

It struck him that they might be copied from the Bible. He counted the number of paragraphs or verses in one of the unmeaning chapters, and then searched for a chapter in the Bible which had the same number of verses. He found that there was only one—a psalm, and on comparing the words of the savage writing to those in the psalm, he made out the alphabet of the tribe, and had a complete translation of the pages before the Oriental Society.

To the Suffering.

An old retired physician, who is candid enough to tell the truth about progress, has declared that the recent discovery by Dr. Walker, of California, of his herb remedy, Vinegar Bitters, is one of the most important in medicine. He has tested them thoroughly, in his own family, among his friends, and upon himself; and he is driven to the conclusion that they possess rare and unexcelled curative properties. He says of them: "They contain no dangerous drug. They never produce the patient—never render one liable to take cold—never interfere with the every-day business of life—never make their continuous use a condition of cure, and are adapted to even the most delicate organization. They act as kindly on the tender infant, the delicate female, or infirm old age, as on the vigorous and athletic system; exercising healthful effects upon every blood vessel—on the brain, nerves and lymphatics—on the blood, bile, gastric juice, etc., enriching impoverished fluids, and imparting vigor to mind and body." —*Com.*

Management of Sheep.

Readers who keep sheep will find the following seasonable suggestions from the *New England Homestead* both sensible and true: There a good many men keeping sheep who are feeding, and for some time to come intend to feed, on poor hay. On this food they expect the sheep will thrive during the winter Two or three weeks before time for the ewes to lamb they intend to commence feeding better hay and perhaps a little grain. These men expect that under this course of treatment the ewes will come out in good condition, bring forth good lambs, produce fine fleeces, and, taken all around, yield a large percentage of profit on their cost and value. These men are doomed to disappointment. They are trying to do an impossibility, and failure must be the result. Sheep need good hay just as much as any kind of farm stock. They will not thrive unless they are well fed. Ewes, which are to have lambs the coming spring, ought to be well fed with fine hay, or, what is better yet, nice rowen, and a few roots will also be very beneficial. If they are well fed and cared for, they will probably have good, strong lambs. But they cannot do this without sufficient nourishment. If poorly fed, they will be poor and sickly. Their lambs will be weak, many of them will die, and those which live will be of an inferior quality and sell for a low price. The sheep will have light fleeces, the wool will be of an even texture and sell for a low figure. It may be laid down as a settled principle, that if sheep are well kept they are a source of considerable profit. But if poorly fed, neglected, or abused, their keeping will involve loss and disappointment.

No use of any longer taking the large, repulsive griping, drastic and nauseous pills, composed of crude and bulky ingredients, and put up in cheap wood or pasteboard boxes, when we can, by a careful application of chemical science, extract all the cathartic and other medical properties from the most valuable roots and herbs, and concentrate them into a minute granule, scarcely larger than a mustard seed, that can be readily swallowed by those of the most sensitive stomachs and fast dispatch each of Dr Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets supersede, in a most concentrated form as much cathartic power as is ordinarily found in any of the large pills found for sale in the drug stores From their wonderful cathartic power, in proportion to their size, people who have not tried them are apt to suppose that they are harsh or drastic in effect, but such is not at all the case, the different active medicinal principles of which they are composed being so harmonized one by the others, as to produce a most searching and thorough, yet gently and kindly operating cathartic. The pellets are sold by dealers in medicines.—*Com.*

NO TIME TO BE LOST.—In the incipient stages of consumption, the first symptoms are generally a hacking cough, pains in the chest, difficulty of breathing or oppression of the lungs. Something should be done at once to check the cough, allay and heal the irritated parts. Allen's Lung Balsam will break up the cough in an incredibly short time, also prevent the formation of tubercles. Where tubercles are once formed, the disease is hard to cure. For sale by all medicine dealers —*Com.*

We noticed in one of our exchanges this week the statement of Deacon John Hodgkins, of South Jefferson, Me., whose son was cured of incipient consumption by the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. We refer to this at this time as tending to corroborate the statement we made last week in relation to this liniment as applied to consumption.—*Com.*

If Congress had employed as much scientific skill in the arrangement of its "Reconstruction Policy" at the close, as the War department did in the beginning of the war, in arranging for the manufacture of what was called *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, for the use of the cavalry horses, no doubt the Union would have been restored long ago.—*Exchange*

The most unhappy person in the world is the dyspeptic Everything looks dark and gloomy, he feels "out of sorts" with himself and everybody else Life is a burden to him. This can all be changed by taking Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron) Cases of 27 years standing have been cured by it —*Com.*

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	11	@	13
Common to Good Texans	10¾	@	10¾
Milch Cows	50 00	@	100 00
Hogs	6¾	@	6¾
Dressed	08¾	@	09
Sheep	06	@	07¾
Lambs	07½	@	07¾
Cotton—Middling	15¾	@	15¾
Flour—Extra Western	4 70	@	5 60
State Extra	5 70	@	6 50
Wheat—Red Western	1 20	@	1 24
No. 2 Spring	1 04	@	1 04
Rye—State	93½	@	94
Barley—State	1 30	@	1 30
Barley Malt	1 20	@	1 65
Oats—Mixed Western	68	@	68½
Corn—Mixed Western	81	@	81½
Hay, per cwt	80	@	90
Straw, per cwt	45	@	75
Hops	16a, 30@45—30a	@	31
Pork—Mess	19 25	@	19 87½
Lard		@	13¾
Fish—Mackerel No 1, new	13 00	@	14 00
" No 2, new	10 00	@	10 50
Dry Cod, per cwt	0 00	@	6 50
Herring, Scaled, per box	20	@	25
Petroleum—Crude	7 @7	Refined,	1 ¼
Wool—Illinois Fleece	23	@	35
Texas "	30	@	31
Australian "		@	2a, 4d
Butter—State	38	@	40
Western Dairy	25	@	28
Western Yellow	24	@	26
Western Ordinary	19	@	23
Pennsylvania Fine	32	@	34
Cheese—State Factory	16¾	@	17¾
" Skimmed	05	@	08
Western	12	@	15
Eggs—State	26	@	26

ALBANY

Wheat	1 30	@	1 30
Rye—State	88	@	89
Corn—Mixed	81	@	83
Barley—State	1 15	@	1 15
Oats—State	62	@	63

BUFFALO.

Flour	5 00	@	5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1 06½	@	1 06¾
Corn—Mixed	74	@	75
Oats	57	@	57
Rye	93	@	95
Barley	1 20	@	1 40

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middlings	15	@	15½
Flour—Extra	0 00	@	5 25
Wheat—Red Western	1 20	@	1 20
Rye	1 00	@	1 01
Corn—Yellow	78	@	79
Oats—Mixed	60	@	60
Petroleum	06½	@	06¾

PHILADELPHIA

Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	5 25	@	6 00
Wheat—Western Red	1 17	@	1 17
Rye	95	@	95
Corn—Yellow	78	@	79
Mixed	60	@	60
Oats—Mixed	62	@	64
Petroleum—Crude	11¾@11¾	Refined,	14¼

REAL ESTATE.

Persons wishing to buy, sell or exchange Real Estate may advertise their wants at very small expense in several hundred Newspapers in New York, New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, etc Catalogues sent free to any address on application to E. W. FOSTER, 150 Worth St., New York.

$10 to $25 PER DAY.—Send for "Chroma." Catalogue J H SUFFORD'S SONS, Boston

$60 to $90 A Week and expenses to all. Articles every staple as flour Sample free C M. LINGTON & BRO., N Y or Chicago.

SEND FOR [illegible] AND GUIDE FOR [illegible] 1875

To the Flower and Vegetable Garden. Beautifully Illustrated Will be mailed to any address FREE, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps to pay postage. Address, CROSSMAN BRO'S, Rochester, N.Y. (Est. 1848.)

ELASTIC TRUSS.

No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City.

This new Truss is worn with perfect comfort night and day. Adapts itself to every position of body, while the Pad cannot be displaced by any strain. Sent by mail. Circulars free. Send address of patient. Sold only by the Elastic Truss Co., and sent by mail. Call or send for Circular, and be suited.

My annual catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1875, will be sent *Free to all* who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. In it will be found several valuable varieties of new vegetables introduced for the first time this season, besides many superb sorts a specialty for many years. Growing over a thousand *Kitty varieties* on my several farms, I would particularly invite the patronage of market gardeners and all others who are especially desirous to have their seed pure and fresh, and of the very best growth. All seed sent out from my establishment are covered by these warrants as given in my catalogue.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

OPIUM MORPHINE HABIT speedily cured by Dr. Beck's only known and sure Remedy. NO CHARGE for treatment until cured. Call on or address DR. J. C. BECK, 112 John Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

SEA FOAM

Keeler, Holmes & Co., Grocers, Norwalk, Ct., say:—"We have the assurance of our customers that Sea Foam is the best Baking Powder Our sales of it increase continually"

Geo. L. Claflin & Co., Druggists, Providence, R. I., say:—"Kendall's Sea Foam is steadily gaining in favor All speak well of it." It is the best Farmers wives are excel New York Hotels and Cooks by using this Foam Try it and be happy Send for circular to GEO. F. GANTZ & CO., 116 Duane St., New York

MARKET GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS

Our New Catalogue with prices for Spring of 1875, is now at the disposal of all who wish for it, and will be sent Post Free on Application It contains lists of the choicest varieties, carefully grown from best of stock, especially suited for the most select Market Gardeners and Large Farms. Private Gardens and Green houses. Address, Schlegel, Everett & Co., 16 N. Market Street, Boston, Mass.

SEED TIME COMETH!!

Our Flower and Kitchen Garden Illustrated Directory for 1875 (Seventy second Edition) with Supplement of Novelties and Specialties in FLORAL and other Garden requisites for the season, MAILED and other Gardens requisites for the season, be sent to others FREE on application. Address D. T. LITTLE & CO., Boston, Mass.

FREE OF CHARGE.

SPECIMEN COPIES OF THE

Wall Street Reporter,

A weekly 16 page quarto, financial journal, containing full reports of sales at the

New York Stock Exchange.

The next number will contain valuable information regarding the most successful method of operating with

STOCK PRIVILEGES,

A full explanation will be given of Puts, Calls, Spreads and Straddles in which

$10, $100, or $1,000

Can be invested with a chance of realizing enormous profits The subscription price of the REPORTER is $4 00 a year Specimen numbers will be mailed free of charge by addressing

Wall Street Publishing Co.,

135 & 137 William Street, New York.

A FINE FARM of 580 ACRES FOR SALE. 1 mile from Kenton, Ohio, on the C. H. & C. R. R. 60 in Cultivation and Pasture. Good House and Tenant Houses, Barns, Orchards, Stock, Water, Wood, Timber Will divide into two or four Farms. Will give possession the first of April, or $2000 Rent for the coming Year Price, $100 per Acre. Address, JOHN SAYLOR, Box 4, Kenton, Ohio.

Patent Novelties, Largest Stationery Package in the World. FELTON & CO., 119 Nassau St., N Y

Waukesha Water

MINERAL ROCK SPRING,

Cures Dropsy Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Constipation, Gravel, Jaundice, Bright's Disease, Scrofula, Fever Sores, Female Weakness, in all its forms, all Diseases of the Kidneys and Lungs.

PRICE—Barrels, $12 half do. $7, cans, jugs, demijohns and bottles 50 cts. per gallon, packages extra. Money must accompany the order Send stamp for our book of 32 pages, giving description of the above diseases.

C. C. OLIN & CO., Waukesha, Wis.

TEA AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company—Staple article—Trade universal everybody—Trade increasing—best inducements don't waste time—send for Circular to ROBERT WELLS 43 Vesey Street, New York. P O Box 1287.

AGENTS WANTED for the fastest selling book ever published. Send for specimen pages and our extra terms to Agents. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO Philadelphia

$5 CASH and the N. Y. Saturday Journal 1 year, the Great Literary Weekly of America, for only $2 00 Sample copy and Premium Chromo, free. AM. NEWS CO., 300 Broadway, N.Y.

$20 Daily to Agents. 36 new articles and the best family chromo in America, with terms and Chromo, free. AM. NEWS CO., 300 Broadway, N.Y.

KILL'S TIN WIRE RINGS.

Manufactured by D. KILL, Rochester, N. Y.

Manufacturer and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, California, and cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N. Y. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

N Y N U—No. 6.

$25 PER DAY Commission, or $200 a week Salary and Expenses. We offer it and will pay it. Address, G WEBSTER & CO., Marion, O

OPIUM Habit Cured

A certain and sure cure, without inconvenience, and at home. An antidote that stands purely on its own merits. Send for my quarterly magazine (it costs you nothing), containing certificates of hundreds that have been permanently cured. I claim to have discovered and produced the FIRST, ORIGINAL AND ONLY CURE FOR OPIUM EATING.

DR. S. B. COLLINS, La Porte, Ind.

OPIUM HABIT CURED at Home. No Publicity. Terms moderate. Time short. Four years of success. Unparalleled success. Describe case. Send testimonials. Address Dr. F. E. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

$200 and expenses a month to agents. Address A. L. STODDARD, Jonesville, Mich.

$2,400 A year. Salary and expenses paid agents. Outfit free. A valuable package sent for 10 cents to return postage. C. A. GLENEY, Waterbury Centre, Vt.

SENT FREE

A Book exposing the mysteries of WALL ST. and how any one may operate successfully with a capital of $50 or $1000. Complete instructions and illustrations to any address. T. POTTER BRIDGE & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, 2 Wall Street, New York.

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT.—At home. Male or Female $30 a week warranted No capital required. Particulars and valuable samples sent free Address, with 6c return stamp C ROSS, Williamsburgh, N Y

The Ways of Women,

by Prof. J. V. C. SMITH, M. D., one of the most remarkable books of the season from the American press. Dr Hall says, "Every Chapter is a book full of information." The New York World says, "It is a book full of sound information and more sense." Boston Globe, "Full of helpful, wholesome hints for women." "If there is room in heaven, we crave to mention." A rare opportunity for agents to make money! WHY SIT IDLE, when you can have employment at home? Send for circulars! plainest and finest! The book will sell itself. Address, for circulars, J. H. PARE. DUSTIN, GILMAN & CO., Hartford, Conn.

A DVERTISERS! Send 25 cents to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, N. Y., for the Nineteenth Edition of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers and estimates showing cost of advertising.

$75 A WEEK. Agents wanted everywhere For outfit &c. FRITCH & WALKER Dayton Ohio

ASTHMA & CATARRH. Having discovered twenty years between life and death, and having suffered untold misery from the use of worthless remedies, I will for the benefit of others who are afflicted, send free of charge, a sample package of the remedy that cured me. Fortunately discovered a remedy that cures in every case. Descriptive circular with each sample package for cure sent by return mail. Sold by druggists. Address Dr. LABDELL, Agents Council Bluffs, Iowa.

EPILEPSY or FITS cured by the use of ROSS'S EPILEPTIC REMEDY. Trial Pack sent Free. For circulars, evidence of success, etc., address ROSS BROS. Richmond, Ind.

C. C. OLIN & CO., Waukesha, Wis.

TEA AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.—The choicest in the world—Importers' prices—Largest Company—Staple article—Trade universal everybody—Trade increasing—best inducements don't waste time—send for Circular to ROBERT WELLS 43